YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,101—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	24th Nov.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALLETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7638	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Porte en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Moses	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Paydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege save.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
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Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 21st November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2871	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	997-8	998	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357	550	577 8	665	760
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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FOR PERUSAL IN THE

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WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

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ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

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TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
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ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

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BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
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IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

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Having purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of

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Offer the

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At a GREAT REDUCTION to Cash Purchasers.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS AT HALF PRICE.

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WANTED, a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN for the Gent's Outfitting Department; also a good man for the General Drapery.

English experience indispensable.

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With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

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Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

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Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

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Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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Tenders must be posted not later than the first mail, leaving India in December.
Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send in their NAMES to the Undersigned at once, the LISTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th inst.
GEORGE MILLER,
G. J. MCKENZIE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries, care of Bombay Club.

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IN one of the largest Cities in India, averaged Rs. 600 per month for past 10 years, several transferable appointments, easily worked, income could be doubled by energetic well qualified man. Premium Rs. 6,000. Apply by letter only to M. R. C. S., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Bankers, Calcutta; or M. R. C. S. care of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bankers, Bombay.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
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DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
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"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

☞ CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at Marcks & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk Lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ENGLISH DOGS.—The "Mikado," due to Bombay on 23rd November, has on board a handsome docile St. Bernard Bitch. Winner of Prizes, guaranteed Pedigree. SIVIE BREEDER, also a Brace black and Tan Terrier, from Prize Parents. Splendid specimens. Apply to Captain WARD, s. s. "Mikado," care of Mr. COWASJEE EDULJEE DUBASH, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Very superior AMERICAN FLOUR, suitable for making Pastry.—D. C. OOMRIGAR, opposite Crawford Market.

XMAS CARDS with appropriate words, Plain from one Pice, Mechanical, from half anna and Folding from one anna each, at SHROFF BROS., Cheapest House.

LOST, in Apollo Road on Saturday morning, a lady's SILVER WATCH with a short enamelled chain. Finder of watch will be rewarded by bringing it to Mrs. BOYD, Great Western Hotel.

LOST, on Sunday morning, between Meadow Street and the Apollo Hotel, a small DIAMOND BROOCH. If brought to Mrs. BOYD, Great Western Hotel, a reward will be given.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, arried out by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alcares & Co, and other Manufacturers, for rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Re. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 10 per year, free of Postage, Europe Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRIOR, B.A., Oxford. Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Girji, at Rs. 5-10-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Rund, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, subscription per Annum, Rs. 10 (half-yearly Rs. 6; quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with business and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market: N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J & S., C, DAY & Co., LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Khetwady Back Road, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED. sine.

SALE OF THE YACHT KISMET.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dockyard—
The Yacht Kismet, 5 tons with her sails, dingy, &c., as she lies at No. 1 slip at the Dockyard.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, and glassware, plateware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of G. E. HOWSE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT AGREEPADA OR HAINSE ROAD PASSAGE No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thacker Runchordass Anundjee and Rumabai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 29th day of April, 1896, the following property, viz:—
All that piece or fazendari ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Agreepada or Hainse Road Passage No. 1, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 440 and five-sixths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under K Ward Nos. 4336, 4337 and 4346 and Street Nos. 31, 32 and 41 respectively and bounded on the east and north by the passage aforesaid, on the west by a water drain and on the south by the fazendari vacant ground and property of Dhurmajee Ramjee and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Trabji, Dayabhai, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto and here-inafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,153 square yards and 3-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 1377, 13925, 1396, 13938, 14013, and 14026, old survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3428, 2-3935, 3-6 52, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2640, and 2665, to 2667, 2340, 2541, to 2562, and 2468 and 2565, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Ruttanjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Soomar Mahomed Esea, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the chawl or sheds thereon, a part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,013 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 202, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 1377, 13925, 13938, 14013, 14026, old Survey No, and new survey Nos 3428, 2-6935, 3-6952, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under wards Nos 2469, 2665 to 2667, 2340, 2541, to 2562, 2468, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Government ground, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Sir Dinsaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, on or towards the south by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Essa Khalifa, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the liquidators of the Bapty Brothers, Limited, and now of the said Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs. Crawie, Lynch, and Owen, Attornies for the Bank, at their office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, carved and plain French polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, bead-curtains, hand-some japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome engravings and paintings, Hink's and Ditmar table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel J. WILKINS, I. M. S.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Stable Company, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 10 carriage horses Arabs and walers, lately used in H. E. the Viceroy's tour in Cutch and Goa. A good opportunity to purchase thoroughly reliable ready made horses.
Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. H. P. Cobobawalla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, Ditmar and Hink's table, hanging, and hall lamps, majolica and terracotta, table ornaments and busts, rich drawing-room carpets, one first-rate rosswood vertical iron frame cottage piano by John Brinsmead, one strong English-built cabriolet by Moss Brothers, one handsome nearly new vis-a-vis victoria, one fast strong trotting C. B. Mare, 3 sets English-made single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c.

AT 1. 30 P. M.

1 Strong English-built light brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome double-seated office shigram.
1 strong Calcutta built high wheel dog cart by Dykes.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quite in harness and saddle.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st November, 1900.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajt Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, (LIMITED),
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£25,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,130,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON. AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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An unusually fine example of African Calligraphy, with a rude but highly ornamental first page.

2. Al-Kuran (sacred Book of Islam), 12mo, MS, written within gold lines, with gold Sura headings and an illuminated 'huwan' (first two pages) ; in a pretty binding painted with flowers, about 1660.

3. Kuran, printed by order of the Empress Catherine of Russia, Sm. folio, hf. bd., rare St. Petersburg, 1793.

4. Al-Kuran, in Arabic, 16 mo, a pretty little MS. in minute Naskhi characters written within gilt and coloured rulings, with the Sura headings in gold and two richly illuminated pages at the beginning ; in a gilt and lackered Indian binding painted with flowers ; enclosed in an old leather case, with straps.

A. H. 974 (1566).

5. Al Kuran, The Sacred Book of Islam, in Arabic, Roy. 8vo Ms, on 454 leaves of glazed paper, written in fine bold Talik characters, 11 lines to the page, within rulings of blue and gold, with ornaments to mark the sections, and Sura headings in white upon a gold ground ; two brilliantly illuminated pages forming the 'huwan' at the beginning ; in a richly gilt Indian binding, lined inside with gilt red leather.

Transcribed by Yakut Rakam Khan (about 1700) written probably for some prince or great noble of Aurungzib's Court.

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THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

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Five prizes at Rs.	100	each	...	500
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Thirty " " "	10	"	...	300
		Total Rs.	...	3,000

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The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,0 0, and so on.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 98 13-16 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 3-4 unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .....£94 7-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London.....29 5/8—1-16
Do New York .....64 1-8 unch'd.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25'11 plus 1-2
Do New York .....4'84 1-2—1-8
Discount, Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. unch'd.
Do Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c.—1-8
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about.....£150,000.

IMPORTS into and EXPORTS from Bombay to Foreign countries of silver since the departure of last mail :—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Silver Coins	100,178	8,47 583
Silver Bullion	737,978*	.....

* This does not include Rs. 15,15,000 imported on Government account.

THE RESERVE TREASURIES.—The following were the balances in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates :—

	Oct. 23 Rs.	Oct. 30 Rs.	Nov. 6 Rs.	Nov. 13 Rs.
Calcutta.....	61,05,944	38,53,948	85,50,525	51,76,878
Madras	67,334	2,14,734	1,19 835	9,41,695
Bombay.....	61,61,247	35,10,394	2,14,138	10,25,605
Total.....	1,23,37,525	78,79,076	99,84,497	71,34,178

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Surats 300 bales. Spot 5 18-32 plus. 2-32 Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'29	5'25	5'18	5'14	5'3
plus 7-64	plus 8-64	plus 7-64	plus 8-64	plus 7-64

In New York —

Receipts at the Ports	46,000
" Last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" Continent.....	10,000
Mid.-Uplands.....	10 1-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of February	9'78 plus 24
" " May	9'78 plus 23

THE BOMBAY COTTON MARKET continued firm yesterday. There was a fairly active demand both for export and for mill consumption ; the smallness of arrivals together with the receipt of telegrams from Liverpool and New York reporting an increase in price tended to harden things. We quote :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Bengal, Fine Ready ...	200		
" F.G. "	190	Jan.	183-189
Broach Fine "	210	March	240
" Good "	190	March	230

There were sold for mill consumption 125 Karanja at Rs. 190 ; 100 Lahore at Rs. 177-8 ; 100 Chalisgaon at Rs. 208-8 ; 100 Bashim at Rs. 225 ; 100 Khandeish at Rs. 209 ; 200 Khandesh at Rs. 208, and 100 Malhapor at Rs. 197.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date with the corresponding period in the previous season :—

	Sunday and Monday Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1900 Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. Bales.
Khandeish	650	2,591	8,642
Barsee and Nugur	262	3,226	582
Berar	1,675	4 457	10,428
Hingunghat.....	19	110	344
Dhollera	6	1,398	19,458
Broach	...	180	1,169
Compta and Dharwar.....	73	5,217	7,083
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals.....	968	9,182	39,285
Sind	...	151	2,102
Persian.....	...	671	163
American.....	...	304	2,198
Egyptian	..	1,527	847
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total.....	3,653	30,882	93,537

Summary of Daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	For 2 days. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	19,579	2,148,015	4,961,430
Linseed	5,841	710,562	2,047,429
Rapeseed	1,033	620,130	1,943,578
Gingellyseed	19,101	1,161,626	1,211,769
Poppyseed	13	453,564	581,324
Groundnuts	...	45,863	141,418
Castorseed	2,673	506,210	876,825
Rice.....	305	12,812,641	5,537,241
Myrabollams	1,182	293,413*	not recorded

* Since 1st April 1900.

EXCHANGE was very dull yesterday with hardly any business doing. The Bazaar bought some Bank Demand for 15th December at 1'3 31-32 and a few January Bills were sold at 1-4 7-32 and some re-sales of Bank Demand were accepted by Banks at 1s. 4d. ready. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	109¾
30 days' " Japan.....	148 1-2
" " Shanghai.....	208¼
" " Hongkong	153
Silver in London	29 5-8
" in New York.....	54 1-8

AMERICAN COMPETITION.—From the proceedings of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, recently published, it will be seen that America continues to be a dangerous rival to England in the matter of Engineering works. The Port Commissioner's Agent in London recently invited tenders from both English and American builders for nine locomotives. The lowest English tender received quoted £1,544 for each locomotive, and the firm wanted nine months to complete the order ; the lowest American tender was £1,260, free on board at New York, or £1,378 delivered in Calcutta, the order to be completed in six month. The Commissioners have, subject to the sanction of the Government, accepted the American tender, and will save about quarter of a lakh of rupees by the transaction.

THE WHEAT MARKET in Bombay remained unchanged yesterday with no business stirring and white Delhi as before at Rs. 4-8.

IN LINSEED business is no better though a native firm was buying yesterday. The prices are :—

Linseed, Bold (old) Rs. 10-7.
" (new) Rs. 8-8.

RAPESEED was quiet with one European house buying, and the rates are :—

Brown Cawnpore (old) Rs. 1-12.
" " (new) Rs. 6-6.
" Delhi ... Rs. 6-8.
Yellow, Cawnpore, Rs. 7-0.
" Guzerat, Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED was firm with one of the leading European houses buying. We quote :—

Poppyseed (old) Rs. 8-12.
" (new) Rs 7-11

CASTORSEED was also firm and a large native firm was in the market. The prices were as follows :—

Castorseed, (old) Rs. 3-8.
" (new) Rs. 32-12 April-May, 33-12 Feby.

GINGELLYSEED was quite dull at :—

New 50 per cent. Rs. 40-8,
" 75 per cent, Rs. 42.
" 15 per cent Rs. 43.
" Red Rs. 41,

WHEAT.—A curious incident in diplomatic history is mentioned in the "Fortnightly Review" by Mr. J. D. Whelpley. On November 4th, 1896, the day after the Presidential election, the Russian Minister in Washington submitted to Mr. Olney, the Secritary of State, a plan by which Russia and the United States, as the two greatest wheat growing countries in the world, should combine to corner the surplus wheat of the world, in order to raise the price of that cereal 100 per cent. The scheme was to be primarily for the benefit of the farmers of the two countries, but it was believed by Russia that it would equally benefit all the other wheat producing countries. It was based upon the belief of the Russian Government that Russia and America, which together produce 90 per cent of the bread stuffs entering into international trade, can, by combination, fix the price of wheat in all the markets of the world. Mr. Morton, the American Secretary of Agriculture, in declining to entertain the proposal, stated his belief that the price of wheat was regulated solely by supply and demand ; that cheap food for the people was a matter for congratulation rather than despondency, that it was not the business of Government to attempt to override the fixed laws of economies, and that it is impossible that the wheat-exporting countries can permanently fix the price of wheat or other cereals. In consequence of this summary rejection of the scheme, the details were not explained by Russia, but, according to Mr. Whelpley, the two Governments were to buy up all the surplus wheat in the market at a dollar a bushel, and were to sell at one dollar eight cents, the difference covering interest and expenses. It was believed that, as Russia and America produce such a large per centage of the world's wheat, the export price of wheat in other countries would be raised to the same level. Mr. Morton, however, is of opinion that though by the proposed combination the price might be temporarily increased, in the end production would be so stimulated as to cause a vast overproduction and consequent inability of the wheat producing countries to control the product. This is, no doubt, the fatal flaw in the scheme, and as it is unlikely that America will seriously consider the proposal, in our time at least, it is hardly necessary to refer to its probable consequences if carried out. To England, which imports nearly 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would mean an addition of over £ 12,000,000 per annum to her bread bill. France and Germany would also suffer heavily. In fact, so serious would the rise be that, in Mr. Whelpley's opinion, it would lead to a combination of the wheat-importing countries, which include England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, against the exporting countries, the chief of which are Russia, North and South America, Austria, and Roumania.

RICE CROP IN JAPAN.—According to the "Japan Weekly Mail," the Department of Agriculture and Commerce expect a rice crop this year of 44,500,000 koku (koku, 4·9 bushels) or 5,500,000 above the average, and 4,800,000 above last year's crop. In fact during the twelve-year period ending 1900 it seems probable that only 1898, when the crop was 47,387,666 koku, will prove a better crop than that of this year. The difference between this year's and last year's crops in money will be about 50 million yen.

Further sales of Cotton.—

2,000 bales good Broach at 231 March delivery.
50 " Bengal at 192 ready.
100 " Chandare 217 " "
100 " Kamptee 197 " old.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The subject of the commercial relations between India and China has recently been renewed in the leading home journal. India and China were both the seat of an advanced civilization and exchanging commerce at a time when the forefathers of those who moulded the British Constitutions, the French Republic, and the German Empire, 'ran wild in woods' as naked savages. To-day at Pekin Indian soldiers, servants, of conquering race, are watching the break up of the last of the ancient civilizations of the East. There are probably few Englishmen, says the "Times," who realize how closely British trade with China was at first bound up with Indian Trade. "How many are aware that less than seventy years ago British trade with China was a monopoly of the East India Company, and that until 1834, this great Charterer Company bore the whole expense of our diplomatic consular intercourse with China." Dipping into one of the many interesting trade reports of Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics for India, we find that the mutual trade of India and China during the last quinquennium was as follows :—

Trade of India and China.
(Figures in lakh of rupees.)

	1895-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-1900.
HONGKONG.—					
Imports.....	172	142	129	115	110
Exports.....	825	838	769	808	809
TREATY PORTS.—					
Imports.....	109	73	40	54	49
Exports.....	570	544	453	477	643

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened yesterday at Rs. 97 5-16 for settlement and Rs. 97 3-8 for Cash. A large amount of Cash Paper is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 97 5-16. In the latter part of the day the market improved to Rs. 97 3-8 for settlement on account of the better advices from Calcutta.

THE SHARE MARKET was quiet and unchanged. Petits are at Rs. 1,780 but beyond that there was no feature worthy of notice. Bank of Bombay was at Rs. 1,250 and Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,245.

THE FREIGHT MARKET was steady yesterday. Business was reported done for Marseilles at 15s., November shipment, and Hamburg in Hochheimer at 13s. price, but there was no transaction of importance.

We quote :—

Liverpool Ready...	" ...	16s.
Hull	" ...	17s. 6d.
Hamburg	" ...	15s.
Antwerp	" ...	15s.
Dunkirk	" ...	16s. 6d.

TRADE IN HIDES AND SKINS.—In his last report on the foreign trade of India Mr. O'Conor remarked how striking was the testimony afforded by the trade in hides and skins to the deplorable effects of the recent famine. "On the one hand, as the season advanced, the mortality amongst the cattle increased and the supplies came in fast : on the other hand, the demand for boots and army equipment of all kinds after the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa was great and urgent, and the replacement of stocks of leathers became imperative. At the same time the prosperous conditions of general trade, including that in leather, continued in 1899 as in 1898. Consequently the trade found an eager demand combined with an abundant supply." The returns for the past six months of the present year tell a similar tale. As compared with the corresponding period of last year the figures show an increase of 22,000 tons in quantity and 1 3-4 crores of rupees in value. The German manufactures in particular seems to have seized the opportunity, for he more than doubled his imports. This trade however, is pretty certain to show a marked decline in the second half of the year. The home markets are said to be glutted, and hides in London a few weeks ago were, it is reported, practically unsaleable. At the same time the supplay due to excessive mortality among the Indian cattle is happily dried up. The Calcutta hide exporter, however, has had a golden harvest while the rush lasted.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	November 6. Rs. A. P.	November 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,36,41,215 5 3	1,43 20 460 5 6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,67,,5,162 8 2	6,77,273,61 11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,42,394 6 6	3,44,295 15 9
Sundries	19,31,912 11 2	18,22,023 3 1
Rs....	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12,641 4 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	89,37,330 0 0	87,22,728 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	78,33,373 8 0	78,09,607 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,85,475 4 9	1,70,47,412 10 10
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,49 01,711 6 5	2,50,01 141 9 7
Bills discounted, &c.....	1,52,56 133 7 4	1 60,95 967 13 1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045 0 3	13,27,738 5 1
Bullion	514 8 4	514 8 4
Dead Stock	16,02,557 1 6	15,99,563 6 9
Stamps	10,449 14 1	10,552 14 5
Sundries	8,70,015 7 10	8,70,994 3 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,39,41,123 13 3	1,36,12,915 10 10
Do. at Branches b ..	2,21,51,410 7 4	2,21,53,514 13 6
Rs...	11,29,00,684 15 1	11,43,12 641 4 0

a Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value..... Rs. 6,22,9 5 0-0
b Do. do. do. ..... " 2,10,877-8-0
Total.... Rs. 8,33,812-8-0

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver.....	29 5-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa left here yesterday morning.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 11m., Sun sets, 5h, 21m. High water, 10-20m, 11-21s, Low water 4-27m., 4-22s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Globe Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade, 7 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Sydney, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 a. m., to-morrow. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at the morgue, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of Kushibai, a Hindoo girl, aged nine years. On the 10th instant the deceased was knocked down by a hack victoria, from the effects of which she died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Jaffer Hoosein Shadutail, residing at Bhendi Bazaar, has reported to the police that, on Sunday night, some one entered his room through a window leading from a sweeper's gully and made off with a bundi, containing a metal watch, a silver chain, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 160.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night, while a victoria, belonging to Mr. Chatterton, Manager of the Western India Mills, was being driven along Parel Road in the direction of Parel, the horse suddenly shied and bolted, owing to one of the poles having given way. While in his mad career the horse collided with a tram-car near the old Police Office, damaging the car and completely smashing the victoria. The occupants, Mrs. Chatterton and her two daughters, were thrown out, one of the girls sustaining slight injuries to her cheek. The driver received a severe shock and was slightly injured The damage to the conveyance is estimated at Rs. 200.

A RICH BEGGAR ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three mendicants named Fateh Mahomed, Abdul Kadar and Chottu Ghasu, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 465 in cash from the house of Subrati Majumi, a beggar, residing at Madanpura. It appears that about a month ago the three accused who resided in the same chawl as the complainant, entered the room occupied by the complainant by forcing open a lock during his absence from home, and made away with the contents of his boxes. They were arrested by the police only yesterday. The accused pleaded guilty. Fateh Mahomed who admitted two previous convictions was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused were each sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THREATENING A VAKIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Moreshvar R. Navalkar, a vakil practising in the Thana and Poona Districts, charged one Gangaram Abaji, who is employed at the Grant Medical College, with criminal intimidation and using abusive language. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been on bad terms with the complainant and the members of his family for some time past. On the 30th October last the accused, in the absence of the complainant, went up to his place and used abusive language. Some of the neighbours interfered and turned him out, but an hour after he came again and abused the complainant who was then in his house. The accused said : "I will throw you in the gutter, break your bone and kill you." After several witnesses were examined the magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

BAI DINBAI PETIT ROAD.—During the prevalence of famine last season, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit offered Rs. 2,000 to Government to give employment to famine-stricken men and build a pucka road from the Golvad station on the Baroda Railway line to the Jahan-Bordi Sanitarium. Some delay having occurred in hearing from the Collector of Thana, in which district the road is situated, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. R. F. Wadia, R. M. Rutnagar, P. K. Vakil, and Anandrao Ganeshan, waited upon Bai Awabai F. Petit, and informed her that the Collector of the district had got estimates made for the construction of the road which would amount to about Rs. 8,000, and if half of that sum, namely Rs. 4,000, were given by Mrs. Awabai Petit, the local board would undertake to provide the other half, and thus complete the road. The Parsi lady at once consented to pay the required sum on condition that the work was undertaken immediately, and that the road was named after her late mother Bai Dinbai N. Petit.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT ANDHERI.

DURING the life-time of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, a long correspondence took place between him and Government regarding the establishment of a medical dispensary at Andheri, in the suburbs of Bombay ; but before any final decision had been come to, the generous donor died. However his kind-hearted widow, Bai Pherozebai, in order to give effect to the wishes of her deceased husband, placed the sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of Government, and moreover purchased a plot of ground for Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for the proposed dispensary. Bai Pherozebai in order to maintain the dispensary in an efficient manner, stipulated that Government should undertake the management of the institution, and that there should also be a committee, of three gentlemen to be nominated by Bai Pherozebai to supervise its working, and that it should be named "The Seth Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Charitable Dispensary." Government gave their assent to these proposals and nominated the following gentlemen as members of the committee :—The Mamlatdar of Salsette as chairman, the Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, Rao Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji, Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak, and Dr. Framji Bhikhaji Nartiman. These gentlemen pay a visit to the dispensary by turn as they find it convenient to do so. A Mahomedan Hospital Assistant has been placed in charge of the dispensary, and in its vicinity a suitable residence has been built for his accommodation. Further arrangements have been made for housing four indoor patients if it be found necessary to do so. Up to this time the Collector of Thana, an Assistant Collector, Dr. King, Assistant Surgeon Framroz Ardesir Moos, and others have visited this new medical institution, and have registered their names in the visitors' book, stating that on an average about seventy-five out-door patients take advantage of the aid afforded by the generosity of the late Mr. N. J. Wadia and his widow.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Private Paddock ... ... Rs. 30

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Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only ... Rs. 30
Extra for Private Paddock ... Rs. 10 } Rs. 40

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure ... ...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... ... " 1
including free Ticket for 1 Lady.
Ladies (not holding Tickets) ... ... " 2
Children ... ... " 2

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A HEAVY SUIT AGAINST GUARANTORS.

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON AND CO. vs. THE BUSHIRE TRADING COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case claimed to recover Rs. 84,063, the balance of the account of the defendant company, from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th defendants, as partners or shareholders in the company and also as guarantors of the transactions of the defendant company with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are Sir, E. E. A. David Sassoon, Bart., R. David Sassoon, A. B. David Sassoon, and F. David Sassoon, all residing in Europe ; the Hon. Mr. S. A. Moses of Bombay, and Flora Sassoon, widow of the late Mr. S. David, Sassoon, formerly a partner, in the plaintiffs' firm. The defendants are the defendant company having its head office at Bushire ; Hajji Mahomed Mehedi Maleke Tojjar ; Hajee Alla Akbar and Aga Mahomed Shaffi, of Bushire. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rathes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia appeared for the second defendant Maleke Tojjar. There was no appearance for the first, third, and fourth defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, in February 1897, the defendant company requested them to open an account in plaintiffs' books in Bombay in the name of the company and to afford them banking and other facilities and pecuniary assistance from time to time as the company might request ; and such an account was accordingly opened by plaintiffs and had since then been continued. Plaintiffs were unaware as to the nature of the constitution or legal position of the defendant company, and in particular whether it ought to be regarded as a corporation or as an ordinary trading firm. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants were the principal shareholders or partners and acted as directors, while the 4th defendant acted as manager of the company. In the event of its transpiring that the company had no right to be considered a corporation, the plaintiffs said they would seek a decree against the last three defendants as partners in the company ; and the plaintiffs charged that, inasmuch as the company, even if it is entitled to be treated as a corporation, is not a company, the liability of the shareholders of which is limited, that the last three defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in respect of the transactions they had entered into. In December 1898, the plaintiffs were unwilling to continue dealings with the company except upon the security of the special guarantee of the last three defendants. The latter accordingly signed a guarantee in English, bearing date the 14th January 1898, before the British Vice-Consul at Bushire, and it was sent to plaintiffs in Bombay. On the faith of the guarantee, plaintiffs continued their dealings with the defendant company ; and on the 14th July 1898, rendered an account to the defendant company, to which no objection was taken. On the 13th April 1900, plaintiffs made up the account, showing a total of Rs. 84,063, and demanded payment of the account. They asked the last three defendants to urge the defendant company to remit the money due by them or to debit the last three defendants with the amount. The third and fourth defendants repudiated their liability under the guarantee. The defendant company acknowledged the receipt of the account, but took objection thereto in respect of certain drafts drawn by the second defendant and endorsed by the company to the plaintiffs, which the company had requested the plaintiffs to collect, but which they had been unable to collect. The second defendant repudiated his liability on the ground that in the month of March 1899, he had written to the plaintiffs that he had not any interest left in the company. Plaintiffs said they never received any such letter ; but even if any such letter had been received, could not have affected his liability under the guarantee.

The second defendant, in his written statement, submitted that this court had no jurisdiction to try this suit ; but without prejudice to this defence, he said that some of the allegations in the plaint were incorrect, as the plaintiffs' agent, Abdul Rassool, was one of the promoters and directors of the defendant company, which was a limited company. This defendant was a promoter and shareholder of the company, but not a director. The company was according to the law of Persia what would be according to English law a corporation, the liability

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HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain R Curtis, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s Rasmera, 2,161 tons, Captain A McLennan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Bombay, 2,619 tons, Captain L J Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th November, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,941 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 30th October, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Alcock, Mr H Virghues and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 17th Nov. via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col R O Lloyd, R E, Mr D Aaron, Subedar Sevaji Modak, Haveldar Sevaji Rao, four natives and 161 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Howard Stripp, Mr H H Advani, Mr Tyebally and mother, Mr Shaw, Mr G N Manaskhan, Mr H Johnson, Mr H N Howard, Mr R B Manker, Mr S Solomon, Mr S C Shaw and 200 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,757 tons, Captain S Barcham, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Rt Hon Earl of Hopetoun, Countess Hopetoun, Captain R W Duff, Mr F Murray, Mrs E M Southoun and child, Major Philson. For Hongkong—Mr P C Bhesania, Mr B M Lelinwalla and Mr B M Framjee For Singapore—Mr Lalnia, Mr Chusen. For Colombo—Mr Southon, Mr and Mrs Jackson and child, Miss Barbour, Capt and Mrs King and Capt Ferguson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
F	Sultan	171	Pablenz	Zanzibar	23-11	A Strandes
L	Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	22-11	Shepd & Co
M	Ballaarat	2840	Field			P & O Co
N & O	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
P & Q	Hochhelmer	1810	Shamshe It	Hamburg	23-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	20-11	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi		547	Bulroo	Karachi	20-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Persia	2330	Mitchell	L'pool	27-11	W & A G & Co
3	Cardium	3954	Daniel	Antwerp	24-11	W & A G & Co
5	Bengal	757	Barcham	China	24-11	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	3320	Fellner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Tri-sta	3293	Mills	Calcutta	21-11	A L S N Co
9	Islandia	3360	Tice	Calcutta	26-11	M M & Co
10	Stanley Hall	2969	Browne	Liverpool	3-12	K N & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	24-11	M M & Co
15	Florida	2051	Chapman	Dunkirk	25-11	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2890	McClelland	Repairing		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vess l.	Commander.	From.
19	Imperatrix s	Fellner	Trieste, Nov 4
20	Bombay s	Fraser	Calcutta, Nov 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Nov 17
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, Oct 30

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Assyria s	McLean	Persian Gulf
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bengal, Barcham, for Shanghai.

" Alboin, Curtis, for Tuticorin.

" Rasmora, MacLennan, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

" Sydney, for Marseilles, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—50 cases whisky, R J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—35 cases whisky, R J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—3 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co.

Peninsular s—32 cases port, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Arabia s—55 casks biscuits, 11 cases medicine and 21 cases confectionery, Essoofally Russoolji e ; 28 cases provision and confectionery, F Rustomji and Co ; 8 cases books, &c, Longman Green and Co ; 133 cases oilmenstores, provision, &c, Essoofally Russoolje ; 54 cases biscuits, S Nuzerally ; 9 boxes medicine, Eduljee Brothers ; 29 cases provision, &c, H R Sulleman and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhalor s—6 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Stanley Hall s—15 cases brandy, Morenas and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

For LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—112 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Persia s—31 bales wool, Lucho mundas Dheeomchand ; 2 tons copper ingots, Currance and Co ; 280 cwts old copper and brass, R Kerobs ; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassim and Co ; 8 bales wool, T Coimandas ; 8 000 cwt bonemeal, The Bombay Company ; 150 cwt coir yarn, Nemchand Jeevan.

Arabia s—3 bales skins, S and B Sajun ; 12 bales woollen carpets, 15 cases merchandise, S J Tellery and Co ; 12 bales sal s, W and A Graham and Co ; 21 bales aloe fibre, Cornforth and Mistry.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—13 bales woollen carpets, 1 case Indian curios, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Persia s—50 bales cotton, S and H Reidy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—224 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassambhoy ; 2,000 cwt manssor, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—19 bales cotton, Gulli Brothers ; 200 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 40 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons ; 40 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 7,893 cwt popp seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1,700 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 853 cwt myrabolams, W Kipp.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—12 cases bristles, Steiner Hegerle and Co ; 365 cwt bone senews, Croft Mody and Co ; 1,994 cwt teelseed, Rallt Brothers ; 1,750 lbs geranium oil, Volkart Brothers ; 1,031 cwt myrabollam, N Futehally and Co ; 6,026 cwt rapeseed Rallt Brothers ; 150 cwt weedseed, Bauer and Krauss ; 285 cwt coir yarn and 140 cwt ropes, Canjee Dharsee and Co ; 105 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee ; 15 cwt buffalo horns, H A Mahomed ; 6 cwt buffalo horns, D Balkrishna and Co ; 450 cwt myrabollams, Seerval and Cainoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—13 pieces backwood, F 42 Kapadia ; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaj and Co.

Sydney s—3,000 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—300 bales cotton, Gandum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—9 cwt ivory, 1 case boots, 1 case gonda horns, M M Essabhoy ; 121 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 38 chests opium, M and E Ellis ; 60 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 chests opium, H A Esmael and Co ; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, E S Woonwalla and Co ; 5 chests opium, A C Esmajee ; 2 chests opium, Soonderjee Arjoen and Co ; 5 chests opium, Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—60 chests opium, K Abdool Rahim ; 45 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 135 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 28 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 160 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 37 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham ; 46 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 87 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 40 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 51 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 61 chests opium, K Noorein and Co ; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 18 chests opium, Kurrimbux Abdool Rahim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next 24th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order with out arms, puttees to be worn. No. 3 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,

C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,

Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Club on Saturday, December 1st, particulars of which can be seen on the notice board at the Corps Club. No invitations will be issued after Friday 30th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st November.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga, G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m, on Saturday next the 24th instant, for a Field Day.

(i) Dress—Field Day Order, viz. :—Same as Drill Order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.

(ii) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dader Stations. Members travelling from other stations, by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company :—No. 4924 Cyclist V Dwyer.

3. No. 2388 Lce Corporal R C Keating is transferred from C to L Company from this date and promoted to the rank of Band-Sergeant.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers of D Company :—No. 3423 Lce Corpl S Leao from 2th Nov 1900 to 31st Dec 1900 ; No. 4451 Vol W Alfrey from 20th Nov 1900 to 14th March 1901 ; and No. 4589 Vol S R Slipper from 30th Nov 1900 to 8th Jan 1901.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company :—No. 4925 Vol T Brennan.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Captain,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACLEOD—November 17, at 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of N A Macleod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BINGLEY—HEY—November 16, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, senior Chaplain, Ernest Hosford Bingley, M R C S, Eng., L R C P, London, etc. Chief Medical Officer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, to Ruth Oliver, elder daughter of the late Rev Charles Edward Hey, formerly Precentor, of Bristol Cathedral.

OTTLEY—MACKONOCHIE—November 15, at St Paul's, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Jackson, Herbert Taylor, youngest son of the late Rev Lawrence Ottley, Rector of Richmond and Canon of Ripon, Yorks, to Emma Watkins, youngest daughter of the late James Mackonochie, County Court Judge, and of Mrs Mackonochie, Heather Bank, Parkstone.

DEATHS.

BULTEEL—November 14, Calcutta, Dolly, the beloved wife of Edward Bulteel, Esq. of Chandkhira Tea Estate, Sylhet.

PANIOTY—November 16, at 6, Government Place, Calcutta, Joseph Constantine Edward, the younger son of Mr and Mrs C D Panioty, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

BARON VON BULOW, in his speech in the Reichstag on Monday, explaining the policy of his Emperor, assured his hearers that Germany had no ambition to play the part of Providence on earth, and that the Hohenzollerns would never follow Bonaparte. We sincerely trust that in presenting the German Emperor merely as a fly on the wheel, so excellent a Chancellor has steered clear of "lese majeste." He will not, however, escape the criticism of his enemies. As was asserted long ago Providence alone secures our every change and there is a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow. The future of the Hohenzollerns would also naturally be provided for. If their fate is secure, as the Chancellor would have us believe, someone is not merely playing the part, but has actually usurped the functions of Providence. There is an implication of humility, of which the Emperor's most loyal subjects have never before accused him. He is something more than a fly on the wheel, and if Germany can thus take care of present and future Hohenzollerns, she must, as Mr. Disraeli said of his opponents in 1846, have entered with Providence into a sort of partnership. Did the Emperor himself suggest the disclaimer ? And why the allusion to Bonaparte ? Should it not have been Bonapartes, as the Hohenzollerns are spoken of in the plural ? Providence leads as well as guides, and Napoleon III. undertook to do both. "If ever the day of danger should arise I would not do like the governments that have preceded me ; I would not say 'March, I follow you,' but 'I march, follow me.'" Thus the third Napoleon. He led the way to Chislehurst. But he was not followed. The German Emperor will not do likewise. In this a Hohenzollern will not follow a Bonaparte. Napoleon I surely cannot be accused of assuming the functions of Providence on earth, though he dictated the destinies of nations, if only for a while, and we may not say he led the way to St. Helena. Did Baron von Bulow refer to the first of the Bonapartes ? Probably ; and his renunciation of all Napoleonic qualities and properties, on behalf of his Imperial master, may perchance be attributed to Lord Rosebery's new book. The great Liberal Imperialist has just given forth his volume on Napoleon, whom he asserts to have been partially insane. "Was he a great man ?" asks Lord Rosebery. And he answers :—"If by 'great' be intended the combination of moral qualities with those of intellect, great he certainly was not. But that he was great in the sense of being extraordinary and supreme we can have no doubt. If greatness stands for natural power, for predominance, for something human beyond humanity, then Napoleon was assuredly great." So far, well ! But Lord Rosebery adds "No name represents so completely and conspicuously dominion, splendour, and catastrophe. He raised himself by the use, and ruined himself by the abuse, of superhuman faculties. He was wrecked by the extravagance of his own genius." That is different. The Emperor William will have no more of Bonaparte.

But the Emperor Kwang-su credits him with "something human beyond humanity," with predominance, when passing by the Ministers and the accredited leader of the Allies, he wires to him promising punishment of the murderers of Baron von Kettler, the protection of the missionaries and to return to Peking immediately the peace negociations succeed. He credits him with credulity beyond credence if he expects his brother emperor to believe him. And he credits him with a partnership with Providence, if not with playing the full part, if he supposes that these terms will be accepted in place of those the Ministers have already dictated. The German Emperor has sent the first General of his Army to China, and his services are now at the disposal of the Allies, not alone of Germany. His actions are guided by the Ministers, not by the Emperor, and his demand that the Chinese troops shall be withdrawn from the vicinity of the occupied territory, is for the time being of greater moment than any exchange of messages between emperors. That point was duly accentuated by the Chancellor when he reiterated the statement that what Germany sought was not territorial acquisition, but the exaction of reparation and guarantees for the future. By the Chinese plenipotentiaries the justice of these terms has been generally conceded. But the Chinese Minister in Paris, from his secure position, declares that the present negociations are a mere show, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, fearing the vengeance of the Empress, can only scheme, lie and temporise. The Powers, he added, should release the Emperor from the disastrous tutelage of the Empress. The suggestion is doubtless wise, but not an open discussion of it. For as the Emperor is under the tutelage of the Empress, and she is, or professes to be, at the mercy of one of the chief offenders against the Europeans, the feat would be rendered more difficult of accomplishment if, in the interval, a loose rein were given to the tongues and pens of Chinese reformers. Instead of any sudden development in the operations of the Allies just now, we may rather expect another prolonged delay, Count Waldersee having reported that the forces at his disposal are quite inadequate to pursue the Chinese Court, and that it is important to secure for the troops winter accommodation. The aim of the operations in Chih-li has been practically achieved. All the Chinese Emperor offers is to return to Peking after the negociations have succeeded. That is not quite what is wanted, as it is not believed the negociations ever will succeed until the Court is at Peking. To secure its return is at present declared to be impossible.

While the German Chancellor dwelt with satisfaction on the Anglo-German Agreement and the friendliness of Russia, as evinced by the Tsar's approval of the appointment of a German generalissimo, the St. Petersburg press was busy condemning the conditions formulated at Peking. They regard these as impracticable and likely to lead to the endless prolongation of a dangerous crisis. Had they endeavoured to indicate the manner in which the terms might have been rendered acceptable, the Russian journals would have done greater service than by indulgence in platitudes. The execution of the Princes, it may be taken for granted, will not be carried out. A month ago the Dowager stated that they were no longer at the court. Again this week-end Prince Tuan is reported to have fled. Yet what purports to be a fresh edict has been issued, condemning them to the penalties already announced and declared by the Ministers to be inadequate. According to the *Times'* correspondent, Prince Tuan has crossed the Mongolian frontier and that being so, perhaps it is as well if the Ministers have, as is stated, reduced their demand of death for those concerned in the massacres to "the severest penalties allowed by the Chinese law." The phrase has been employed before, and if we may believe Dr. Morrison, it has its equivalent in a reference to the Greek Kalends, inasmuch as the princes are not amenable to law. No more is the Emperor, but he has been degraded and kept a prisoner for almost a couple of years, and if it is possible so effectually to depose and dispose of an emperor, the treatment of any other member of the Imperial family ought not to be without the range of practical politics. We have it from the German Chancellor that, notwithstanding Kwang-su's offer, Germany is determined to exact reparation and guarantees for the future also. We have recently been reminded that the Teuton no longer lives in the purer atmosphere of philosophical speculation ; he has become an extremely practical man, with very definite notions of what he wants in this world, and what he wants he will get, whether it be a coaling-station in the Red Sea or a ship-load of Chinese taels. The terms of the Anglo-German Agreement are sufficiently elastic to enable him to enforce his own terms apart from land-grabbing.

THE difficulty about Old Age Pensions is in the application thereof. Should all persons over a certain age receive an equal allowance, or should the pension be graduated according to people's means ? Perhaps the easiest, though most expensive, way out of the difficulty would be to grant a minimum subsistence allowance to all alike, peer and peasant, millionaire and *miserable*, leaving it to all above the destitute aged class to receive the pension or not as they chose. The cost of a universal scheme of that kind, however, places it beyond the realms of what are called practical politics, and financial exigencies narrow down the question to provision for the aged people who need it. New Zealand has adopted a system of graduated pensions. Destitute persons over the required age are to receive seven shillings a week, or £18 a year, less £1 a year for every £1 of income above £34. That is to say £18 a year is the pension to be given to all old persons who do not earn more than £34 a year. Above that sum the reduction of the pension begins until persons receiving over £52 a year are not entitled to State-aid. Thus according to the New Zealand Legislature a pound a week is necessary to the comfort of the aged worker, but unfortunately people who are unable to earn £34 a year or even less get no more than the seven shillings per week and in that respect the scheme seems to work unjustly. So says the Premier of Victoria whose Government has put forward a scheme of Old Age Pensions for the Colony, New Zealand might retort, that infirm people unable to do any work are otherwise cared for, so that their scheme is less unjust than it appears. The Victorian Government, at any rate, have had to answer considerable criticism which has unfavourably compared their scheme with that of New Zealand. Taking the latter colony's sum of seven shillings as the basis of her scheme, Victoria has been much more economical than her neighbour in its application. Instead of realising £4 a week the old age pensioner in Victoria can never bring his allowance and his earnings to more than 10s. 6d. per week. For every shilling he earns six-pence will be docked off the amount of the State grant and "a pension shall not be granted to any person of an amount which together with any sums possessed, earned or capable of being earned by such person, shall exceed 10s. 6d. per week." To the criticism that has been directed against the scheme the Victorian Premier replies that it is juster and more humane than that on which it is based, though simple arithmetic shows that it is less liberal. Its chief merit in the eyes of its sponsors is its elasticity, for if the allowance be found insufficient it can be increased without an undue burden on the taxpayer. New Zealand on the other hand, having an overflowing treasury, has adopted a liberal scheme straight away, and any increase in the minimum subsistence allowance would, no doubt, mean a great addition to taxation. It is estimated that in a few years the rents from mallee lands, which are being gradually settled in Victoria, will form a magnificent permanent endowment for Old Age Pensions. The Government's measure in addition to the Pension Scheme provides for the establishment of a system of State-aided insurance and for advances on the Credit Foncier System to the working classes for the purchase of land and house-building. The Pension Scheme comes into immediate effect and in the current financial year allowances will be made to 3,500 persons in the colony over sixty years of age and every year there will be an addition of 500 to the number. The experience of the Australasian Colonies should be of benefit when Mr. Chamberlain decides to turn his attention again to the larger scheme of pensions for the aged poor of the United Kingdom.

THE ingathering of the harvest throughout the Bombay Presidency is proceeding under favourable conditions, and the outturn of the crops is anticipated to be very satisfactory. Unfortunately in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Dharwar, Ahmednagar and Belgaum standing crops are withering, and in Thar and Parkar they have been damaged by the ravages of insects. The area where rain is required for the spring cultivation is larger, and the dryness of the land is retarding preparations. Famine conditions are rapidly disappearing, and prices are slightly lower. In comparison with 1897 the rates for rice and wheat are now easier, bajri is about the same, while juari is somewhat dearer. The north-east monsoon is giving generally less rain than the average, and in Madras, the Carnatic and adjoining districts heavy rain is needed. Rain is required in parts of Bengal for autumn and winter rice, and prospects in the flooded tracts of Midnapur are rather hopeless. Cattle disease is prevalent in a few districts. In the North-Western Provinces the seed sown is germinating well, while the young poppy plants have come up well. The crops promise a good yield, but the rates are still 25 per cent. above the normal. The outturn of the crops in the Punjab is reported to be up to or above the average, but much damage has been caused to cotton in the Multan district by the ravages of an insect, which has attacked the bolls of cotton. Throughout the Province there is a great demand for seed, in consequence of which the price of wheat is rising, and the rates for other food-grains are also unsettled. In the Central Provinces the yield of rice and kodo in Jubbulpore is excellent, and in the east and south the earlier rice is being reaped and cotton is being picked. Rain is wanted in most of the plain districts in Assam, where the prospects of late rice are bad or indifferent. Timely rain in Hyderabad has improved the standing spring crops, prospects of the autumn harvest are generally good in Rajputana, and in Central India agriculture is prospering.

SCOTSMEN anxious to do honour to "the pious memory" seem less numerous this year in Bombay than aforetime. We hear that the names for the celebration of to-morrow week are going down but slowly. An advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, announces that the list will close on Monday next. Scotsmen who wish to escape the reproach of indifference will have to hurry.

LORD AND LADY HOPETOUN arrived in Bombay yesterday from Meerut by a special train, and proceeded to the Government Dockyard, where they are the guests of Captain Goodridge, Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Lord Hopetoun, though better, was carried in a dooly from the train to Captain Goodridge's house.

THE Anglo-German Agreement is put in a nutshell by "Punch" thus :—

British Sailor : "We don't want to live in no bloomin' pagoda, do we ?"

German Sailor : "Nein ! Bot subbosin' other barties vants to ogguby him ?"

British Sailor : "Why, then, we bloomin' well reserves to ourselves the right to talk it over !"

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a common jury convicted a Hindu, named Kairoo Bhujunga, of having, on the 21st October last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife Sundrabai by biting off her nose. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case which showed that the prisoner received grave provocation and lost his self-control, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, the presiding judge, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

A TELEGRAM dated Shanghai, the 19th instant, states that during the preceding fortnight 5,500 bales of Indian yarns were sold there, while 7,500 bales of China and Japan yarns changed hands during the same period. The rate of exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 219-8 annas per 100 taels ; and the yarn market was generally steady on the day the telegram was despatched.

HOSPITAL accommodation is to be provided at West Ridge, Rawalpindi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 84,961.

THE question of a dry dock for Rangoon is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT CARDEW, Dorset Regiment, we regret to learn, died at Kasauli on Friday morning from abscess of the liver.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned about 600 additional horses for the artillery so as to improve the ammunition columns.

THE wing, 9th Bengal Lancers, withdrawn from Dera Ghazi Khan, left that station on the 14th, and arrived at Multan on the 16th instant.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 91. No cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Saturday. The total mortality was 77.

THE Hon. Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council.

THE villages of Mangowal and Mehrampur have been disinfected and re-occupied, the sick have recovered and the Jullundur district is thus once more officially declared to be free of plague.

THE Calcutta golf club season opened on Saturday with a lunch, at which a large number of members were present. Mr. A. F. Simson won the opening day's handicap with the excellent scratch score of 41.

THE Government of India have recorded their great satisfaction at the improvement in the Review for 1898-99 of the operations of the ordnance factories in India, which has been effected by the omission of superfluous details.

THE total receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system from 1st April to 10th November, amounted to Rs. 1,02,85,783, being an increase of Rs. 5,64,433 over the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year.

AT their last meeting the Simla Municipal Committee accepted the estimate of Rs. 44,000 for the high level water pipe line on the west of Jakko. They also agreed to give an annual donation of Rs. 200 to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

THE construction of the railway from Kushalgarh to Kohat having been sanctioned, two companies of Sappers and Miners will be employed on the work. One of them will probably be No. 6 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners from Rawalpindi.

No 1 COMPANY, Bengal Sappers and Miners, will also be employed in the construction of the Kushalgarh-Kohat Railway. This company is at present marching from Peshawar to Rurki, but will be diverted at some convenient point "en-route."

MAJOR R. HOARE, 4th Hussars, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, on the Personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, resigned.

THE wing of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry which has been at Ferozepore during the hot weather, is reported to be in such a bad state of health, that the local medical authorities have recommended their being temporarily moved to another station for change of air.

A PROPOSAL for opening the Idak-Thal road, so that the 2nd Punjab Infantry, moving in relief from Kohat to the Tochi Valley, might march *viâ* Spinwan, has been negatived by the Government of India. It is considered inopportune to open up this route at present.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 6th October, amounted Rs. 5,469, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 382 ; total earnings from 1st July to 6th October were Rs. 125,442, showing an increase of Rs. 78,384.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 6th October, amounted Rs. 3,427, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,049 ; total earnings from 1st July to 6th October were Rs. 57,510, showing an increase of Rs. 7,165.

THE Government of India have, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, sanctioned the promotion to a higher grade, with honorary rank of Lieutenant, of Military Assistant Surgeon J. T. Weston, M. D., Civil Surgeon at Hissar, in recognition of the excellent services he rendered in connection with famine camps.

FURTHER evidence of the enterprise of Ceylon planters is to be found in the fact the Planters Association have just voted a sum of £8,000 to Mr. William Mackenzie for the purpose of pushing and advertising Ceylon tea in America during the year 1901, and a similar sum to Mr. Renton for the same purpose on the Continent of Europe.

MR. W. L. MOZUMDAR, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, has taken over his duties as Chief Accountant of the Calcutta Corporation. The Government of Bengal applied for the services of Rai Nritya Gopal Bose, Bahadur, for this appointment, but the Government of India could not spare his services from his present appointment as Assistant Comptroller-General.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry, under orders for the Mauritius, will on relief by the 11th Bengal Infantry arrive in Calcutta by troop train on Wednesday next and will be encamped on the Maidan pending embarkation. The detachment of the regiment, now at Guntok, in Sikhim, will on relief by a detachment of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, probably rejoin the Headquarters in Calcutta about the 2nd proximo.

The Patiala horses, under the charge of Mr. T. Scott, have gone to Lucknow, and will run at that meeting. After the interval of seventeen days prescribed for official mourning and the suspension of State business, the Administrative Council of Patiala will consider the advisability of sending all the late Maharajah's racehorses to Calcutta to be sold with their engagements, and several selected polo ponies will also be sent for sale at the same time.

THE autumn harvest in the Punjab is nearly complete, and on the whole is quite satisfactory, while the condition of standing crops is good, except in certain districts. In Ferozepore considerable damage has been done to the millet and maize crops by insects, and a similar cause has seriously injured the cotton crop in Multan. Sowings for the spring continue, and the crops already sown are germinating well. Fodder is plentiful, and cattle are in good condition throughout the province.

A CONSIGNMENT of 40 balls of opium weighing 3,200 tolahs was seized by the Station Master at the Phayre Street Railway Station Rangoon, the other day. The opium was consigned to a

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

GERMAN OPERATIONS ROUND PEKING.

SPEECH BY BARON VON BULOW.

THE PEKING NOGOCIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Emperor Kwangsu has telegraphed to the Emperor William promising punishment of the murderers of Baron Ketteler, the protection of the missions, and to return to Peking immediately the peace negotiations succeed.

A German column has reached Hwailai, which 2,000 Chinese evacuated the previous night.

Baron von Bulow made a speech in the Reichstag yesterday, in which he justified at some length the policy of Germany in China, and repeated that Germany did not seek territorial acquisition but merely the exaction of reparation and guarantees for the future.

Baron von Bulow incidentally remarked that Germany had no ambition to play the part of Providence on earth, and the Hohenzollerns, he said, would never follow Bonaparte.

He dwelt with satisfaction on the Anglo-German Agreement, and also the friendliness of Russia, as evinced by the Tsar's approval of Count Waldersee's appointment.

The Russian newspapers, faithfully reflecting the official view of the question, strongly condemn the conditions formulated at Peking, which they regard as impracticable and likely to lead to the endless prolongation of a dangerous crisis.

The sanitary condition of Peking is exciting concern. Many Chinese have died of small-pox and lie unburied owing to fears of foreign interference with their funeral rites.

Nothing is done, except in the British quarter, to remove the refuse of which the house yards are full.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that Li Hung Chang has communicated to the Ministers an edict imposing ridiculously mild sentence on the Princes and officials which is the final punishment the Court is able to inflict.

This has strengthened the Ministers' determination to demand the death penalties.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON MR. KRUGER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The more responsible French journals are urging that the Kruger demonstrations should not be transformed into manifestations against the Government or Great Britain.

HONOUR TO LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A letter in the *Times* says that India may well be proud of the fighting record of Lumsden's Horse, and that the smallness of their casualties is, perhaps, due to the superior education of the troopers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The following casualties are reported :—9th October—Royal Artillery, injured in a railway accident, Captain Hawkes. 8th November—13th Hussars, severely wounded, Lieutenant J. Lyons. 10th November—2nd Hampshires, died of wounds, Major Welch. 13th November—Imperial Yeomanry, severely wounded, Lieutenant W. K. Mainwaring. 14th November—2nd Coldstream Guards, slightly wounded in the hand, Lieutenant Herbert-Stepney.

Lieutenant Maer, Royal Horse Artillery, on 15th November, was severely (not dangerously) wounded in the right arm, fracture of bone, and is progressing favourably.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir Charles Welby has been appointed temporary unpaid Assistant Under-Secretary for War to assist in the Army re-organisation scheme.

MORE EXPENDITURE ON GUNS.

It is stated that the Government, in addition to the cost of the war, has decided to devote ten to twelve millions to additional stores and new guns similar to the German though throwing a heavier shell.

GERMAN GUNBOATS FOR THE EAST.

The Emperor William has agreed that the surplus funds of the German Naval Club be devoted to the reconstruction of river gunboats for service in the East.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders will be received on the 28th instant for one million of India Bills, of which £500,000 will replace Bills due on the 4th December.

The amounts will be for £1,000, £5,000 and £10,000, payable in six to twelve months.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID'S literary tastes are the subject of an interesting article in the leading journal of the Hungarian capital. According to the writer, a large staff of linguists in the Imperial Palace is constantly employed in making translations from European newspapers, periodicals, and books (especially novels), for the Caliph's amusement and edification. All potentates do that. Kaiser Wilhelm's extracts are served up for him every morning as regularly as his breakfast. The Ameer of Cabul is coached up in the same way. He is so diligent a student of European politics that even our Parliamentary debates are not wasted upon him. But Sultan Abdul Hamid's tastes are not the Ameer's. Stories of crime and blood appear to be his favourite reading. The London "Police News" should stand high in the estimation of the Shadow of Allah. A popular library established by his Imperial Majesty in a fit of philanthropy would be a curious study.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD SIND, Nov. 20.

Their Excellencies left Akri and arrived at Hyderabad at noon and a halt was made at Shadipalli for breakfast. His Excellency also received a visit from his Highness Rateh Khan, at Hyderabad. His Excellency was received on the station by the Collector, Mr. Steele, and the Officer Commanding the Station, and the principal officials. Their Excellencies then drove to their camp, situated on an open plain west of the barracks. The day was cool and the town "en fete." In the afternoon his Excellency received a ceremonial visit from the Mirs of Hyderabad in his camp and at three o'clock their Excellencies and suite drove to the Collector's kacheri to hold a darbar. This room was packed by many ladies and gentlemen resident in the station. The Hyderabad Municipality and the Hyderabad Jamait presented addresses. The Municipality, after referring to the increased railway facilities in Sind during the last few years, commanded attention to the proposed shorter route to Bombay, via Cutch and Kathiawar. The most prominent need of Hyderabad was a thoroughly good water-supply. Their water-works, needed filtering-beds and a continuous flow tank. They reminded his Excellency that Government had not paid the money due for the increased cantonment water-supply. The Municipality has heard that Government intended selling the jail site for building purposes and regretted that the land is not to be given them in lieu of the extensive central jail site taken up by Government from them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposals of the Government of India for an increase of pay to Warrant Officers of Departments, also better furlough pay.

The increase of seven officers to the Army Veterinary Department in India has been approved by the Secretary of State.

Mr. W. McCaulis, Civilian Mechanic, Quetta Arsenal, is permanently appointed to the Department.

The Kaiser-i-Hind medal is conferred on Lieutenant Haworth, 9th Bombay Infantry, for famine services, and has been forwarded to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces for presentation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, C.M.G., Bombay Command, replaces Colonel Anderson, on the commission appointed to enquire into military expenditure chargeable against the Berar revenues.

Captain H. Hare, R.E., Indian Survey Department, died at Nuwara, Ceylon, of pyœmia, on the 16th instant.

Lieutenant Tew, 4th Hussars, has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Owing to the 2nd Durham Light Infantry suffering in health from their stay in Burma it has been decided to send the battalion to Wellington until it leaves for England and to this end the 1st Royal Fusiliers will proceed from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Mandalay, one wing going early next month and the second wing in January. A wing of the Connaught Rangers from Meerut will relieve the Royal Fusiliers at Nusseerabad and Neemuch. The Indian Marine steamer Canning leaves Bombay, on 5th December, for Rangoon, with a wing of the Royal Fusiliers, returning to Calcutta with a wing of the Durhams when she proceeds to Bombay and carries on relief of the second wings of the two regiments.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

Events in South Africa permitting, the following artillery reliefs will take place this winter :—Royal Horse Artillery—E Battery, Kirkee to Mhow; F Battery, Sialkot to Rawalpindi; G Battery, South Africa to Meerut; J Battery, South Africa to Bangalore; K Battery Rawalpindi to Sialkot. Royal Field Artillery—1st Brigade Division—13th, 67th and 69th Batteries, South Africa to Kirkee. 3rd Brigade Division—18th, 62nd and 75th Batteries, South Africa to Bareilly, Lucknow, and Fyzabad respectively. 34th Brigade Division—22nd, 50th and 70th Batteries, from Mhow, Agra and Bareilly to England. 35th Brigade Division—27th Battery, Neemuch to Dinapore; 36th Battery, Nusseerabad to Barrackpore. 26th Brigade Division—15th Battery, Meerut to Jullundur; 48th Battery, St. Thomas Mount to Nowgong. 37th Brigade Division—35th Battery, Karachi to Belgaum; 55th Battery, Saugor to St. Thomas' Mount. 38th Brigade Division—24th Battery, Peshawar to Meerut; 34th Battery, Ahmedabad to Agra; 72nd Battery, Bellary to Meerut. 39th Brigade Division—46th Battery, Dinapore to Ferozepore; 57th Battery, Rawalpindi to Mean Meer; 54th Battery, Meerut to Mean Meer. 40th Brigade Division—49th Battery, Belgaum to Secunderabad; 41st Brigade Division—32nd Battery, Jhansi to Deesa; 47th Battery, Ferozepore to Karachi. 42nd Brigade Division—40th Battery, Bangalore to Kamptee; 45th Battery, Barrackpore to Ahmednagar. 43rd Brigade Division—J Battery, Kirkee to Ahmedabad; 16th Battery, Kirkee to Neemuch; 41st Battery, Lucknow to Nusseerabad. 44th Brigade Division, 30th Battery, Fyzabad to Peshawar; 57th Battery, Meanmeer to Rawalpindi. 45th Brigade Division—11th Battery Meanmeer to Jhansi, and 80th Battery, Nowgong to Saugor. 46th Brigade Division—12th Battery, China to Bellary, and 58th Battery, Kamptee to Bangalore.

DEATH OF MISS LLOYD.

POONA, Nov. 20.

Miss Lloyd, daughter of Colonel Lloyd, Chief Engineer, Military Works, died at Mahableshwar to-day, of typhoid. The funeral, held in the evening, was largely attended. Amongst those present were Sir Robert Low, Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath and all the civil and military visitors to the station. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, of the Church Mission Society. The pall-bearers comprised of the Hon'ble Mr. Tate, Colonel Willis, Captains Pollard, Jackson and Condon, Lieutenant Ollivant, Messrs. Maxmill and Holmes. The sad event has thrown a deep gloom over Poona.

THE Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Robert John Parker, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn to be Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. Justice Ingle Joyce. Mr. Parker was called to the Bar in 1883.

THE "Sheffield Independent" states that a well known nobleman crossing from Ireland to England missed at Crewe the express for Scotland. Being desirous of reaching Edinburgh he forthwith chartered a special, which in a few moments was racing up the north line at terrific speed. Crewe to Wigan, thirty-six miles, was covered in thirty-six minutes. The train was stopped by signal, but taking up the running again it went on through Preston, climbed Shap summit, and ran into Carlisle, having accomplished the last seventy-five miles in less than as many minutes. The peer caught his train connexion. Barring the stop through signals against it between Wigan and Preston, the train maintained a speed of a mile a minute over uphill country for 138 miles, and made a record. The cost of the special would be between £60 and £70.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

MR. TREE IN "HEROD."

ANECDOTES OF PATTI AND NILSSON.

A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

An interesting play, with a passionate love story' thin, if you like, because the author, Mr. Stephen Phillips, addresses himself to one theme only. There is no underplot. Herod fills the picture. Still it is the spectacle—that animated picture of gorgeous Oriental colour—that takes the senses captive first. We are in Herod's palace, overlooking the panorama of Jerusalem. Golden stairs climb to his private apartments. The great pillars of the barbaric temple stand up like giants, stalwart to the skies, and at the back is the blue vault of the East, the pale azure of the heaven, flecked with blue-red cloud. People this scene with counsellors and soldiers—splendid in the panoply of Rome—messengers, and glittering ladies of the Court, Herod with his clattering train, Dowager and daughter with their fabrics stiff with jewels, and the blare of trumpet, and the ceaseless movement of an Eastern crowd clad in all the crude harmonies of the Orient.

Herod is in love. The beautiful Mariamne with her wistful face and her waterfall of flaming red hair—a veritable Clarkson triumph—has got him tight in her meshes. He would sell his soul for this siren, but he is haunted by one fear—Aristobulus. He is Mariamne's brother. Herod has made him a high priest, and the whole populace is bowing down before this annointed child. They even call him "King," and Herod rears at the treason. Aristobulus must die. Herod has him dragged down into the tangled weeds as he swims. Then the tyrant starts for Rhodes to make his peace with Octavius Cæsar. The mangled corpse of the child-priest is borne in on a litter, and Mariamne, dragging the truth from Sohemus, wails out her sorrow as the curtain of the first act falls. Act 2. Herod returns a conqueror from Rhodes. Rome has clasped hands with Judæ. Back comes the King, flushed with the glow of his triumph, to share his joys with his Queen. But Mariamne's love is dead. She knows the truth, and has spent her days in vigils at the tomb of Aristobulus. The whole province is in tears, for the child was worshipped like a god. Herod sees his blunder, and sets himself to recapture the woman's heart. But suspicion is fanned into hatred. His mother and sister—fine bits of character touched in by Miss Bateman and Miss Eleanor Calhoun—are determined on Mariamne's death. They are of mushroom growth, and in Mariamne's veins runs the blood of kings. Herod is goaded to madness by their taunts, and in a moment of frenzy he gives the word for her death. The edict is seized on by the hungry Court, Herod's repentance is drowned in the blare of trumpets—the incoming of the Roman legions—and Mariamne is poisoned.

We have reached the great—the really great—moment of the play. Herod has forgotten his hasty sentence, listens eagerly to the concessions from Rome, and dazed and crazed with joy, smothers his grief, plays his trump card, and staggers up the gold steps with the message to Mariamne. This must surely melt her! The Court knows the truth. Herod alone is in the dark. Up he goes, shouting like an eager schoolboy, pouring out his triumph to the empty palace and the dead woman within. Hear what Cæsar has given me!

> Hyppo, Samaria, and Gadara,
> And high-walled Joppa and Anthedon's shore,
> And Gaza—unto these and Strabo's towers—
> Mariamne, hear you this!?

This to the dead, and in the presence of his gloating Court. The curtain falls as he passes through the open door, and we hear his voice echoing down the empty corridors: "Mariamne, hear you this?" It is the electrical moment of the play, and it stirred the audience to a great out-burst of enthusiasm. The anti-climax of the third act was inevitable. Aristobulus is dead. Mariamne is dead. Herod is mad—with the madness of imperishable regret. The physician counsels distraction. The slaves surround him with jewels, which he scatters like a crazy child over the steps of the throne. They take him this way and that, but he sits in sackcloth. The end comes. He insists on seeing his Queen, and Mariamne is borne in on a bier. Herod rises from his throne, and the sight strikes him with paralysis, and there he stands, a man of stone—a wild, stark, silent thing—as the final curtain falls.

Mr. Tree has done nothing better. Throughout he has carried us hither and thither with the storm-tossed king, but his stone man, staring up to nothing, will haunt every memory. Miss Maud Jeffries is sympathetic and strong as Mariamne, and Mr. C. W. Somerset lights the play with rich humour as the time-serving Gadias. The author was called, and Mr. Tree thanked the audience for an entirely favourable reception.

The late Maurice Strakosch's "Souvenirs d'un Impresario," which (with additions) is reprinted in the New York "Musical Courier" of yesterday week, contains interesting particulars concerning the early career of his sister-in-law Madame Patti and other eminent artists. Adelina Patti, as most people know, came out at a concert in America, at the age of eight; but she was sixteen when she made her operatic debut in New York, in 1859, as Lucia. Strakosch then paid her £80 a month (she now gets 800 guineas a night for singing at the Albert Hall; but he afterwards cancelled the contract, and took half profits. E. T. Smith engaged her for her Majesty's, but when she arrived with Straktsch in London they found the house shut, and Frederick Gye, at Covent Garden, master of the situation. Gye refused to listen to Patti. Had he not the greatest singers in the world, and what was he to do with an American girl of seventeen, of whom he had never even heard?

Merelli, the impresario, behaved just as foolishly in the case of Christine Nilsson. He actually held Nilsson's signed contract at 1,000 francs (£40) a month, and he congratulated himself when it was cancelled, declaring that although she had a fine voice, "I cannot venture to let her sing in opera for she has never been on the stage; and, not being a millionaire, I cannot afford to pay her £10 a week." However, Gye eventually allowed Patti to sing at Covent Garden three times for nothing, and then gave her a rising salary ranging from £150 to £400 a month. Grisi, on the night of Patti's debut, sat in a private box, and jealously asked, "What is there to applaud?" But Grisi was then over fifty, and neither she nor Mario had ever received more than £50 a night. Eventually Patti and Grisi became friends, and Grisi indeed accompanied her younger colleague to "first" communion" just before her marriage to the Marquis de Caux.

Madame Patti, according to Maurice Strakosch received at Mayence, before her first wedding, an offer, in form, of a morganatic marriage from a reigning German Prince, on condition that she quitted the stage. It was the Empress Eugenie, according to Strakosch, who was the chief champion of the match between Patti and De Caux. Monarchs, however, sometimes come off second best with prima donnas. The late King of the Netherlands once, for example, did Madame Patti the honour to "command" her to his Palace. The astonished Chamberlain received the reply that her fee for singing was (then) £120. That Madame Patti, as a child, was petulant is well known. Once she refused to sing because she had been promised a doll, which had not arrived, and Strakosch, keeping the audience waiting, was accordingly obliged to scour the toy shops of the neighbourhood. At dinner once she asked Ole Bull to pass the champagne. The great violinist said that little children should not drink wine, and received a sounding box on the ear for his impudence. As to Christine Nilsson, Strakosch's anecdotes (some, by the way, familiar) are numerous. On deals with Desbarolles, who, on examining Nilsson's hand, declared that her chief troubles would be madness and fire. Her first husband, Ronzeaud died in a lunatic asylum; while she lost £4,000 by the Chicago, and more by the Boston fire.

Honoria Queen of Nordenmark, the heroine of a new play brought out, apparently very successfully, at the Manhattan Theatre, New York, appears to be a sort of female Haroun Alraschid. The Queen, whose dominions appear to lie somewhere in that half-real, half-fanciful world which Mr. Anthony Hope has invented for our delight, is stated to be young, handsome, accomplished. When she finds her subjects discontented and plotting a revolution, she disguises herself as a peasant girl, and goes among them to discover whether they have any real grievances. During the adventures that ensue she meets the leader of the malcontents, who, like herself, is a noble person in disguise. They fall in love, and when the insurgents attack the palace their leader defends the queen. The play, which is written by Mr. J. I. C. Clark is said to have thirty speaking parts. The part of the heroine is played by the popular Miss Grace George who is said in her regal robes to have a strong resemblance to the young Queen of Holland.

The Tivoli tit-bit just now is Vesta Tilley's "Welcome to the C. I. V.'s" which, of course, goes enormously. Miss Tilley's thorough way of doing everything carries all before her. You hear every word, and she bits you between the eyes with all her effects. But apparently, she will never lose her restlessness. She must wear out countless opera hats, and she "shoots" more linen than all the dandies in the neighbourhood. Yet even her little mannerisms are delightful. Miss Maggie Duggan has a patriotic song which she sings with a pretty grace, but one reference in her C. I. V. verse might be spared. It gets a little laugh, but—well, it's not quite nice. Her second song—an imitation of the "serio-comic" of fifty years ago—is delightful fun, and shows Miss Duggan is a good comedienne. She doesn't underline her points, but she never misses one. Dan Leno is still hunting here, there is a string of other clever turns.

This is a rather dispiriting exhibition, and "A Dream" is exactly what Mr. Schmalz should not have called the collection of cabinet pictures of pretty faces with which the Fine Art Society open their winter season. Lightness, fancy variety are just what we would expect from the the title, and what we miss in the works. These faces are conventional of the Book of Beauty type, and with very little reference to life. There was a famous chaperone in early Victorian days who used to say, "If a debutante has fine eyes, I can get her a husband—all I ask are large eyes." These attractions Mr. Schmalz gives freely to his Beauties. At the same time we must say that he suffers from so much of his work being seen together. Individual pieces are good enough. He is at his best when he is least ambitious. Thus in No. 33 Diana and in No. 20 Nina and again in No. 10 Iphigenia, in the first two with a colour scheme low in tone, and in the last with colour that is pure, and with a certain individuality in the whole treatment, he may point to successes. But when we see much of his work, the cleanness of the finish and the cramic character of the surface a little irritate. In one sense the collection is truly called a dream; for we find from time to time a haunting reminiscence of certain popular actresses—Miss Hanbury, Miss Nielson. Miss Constance Collier, Mrs. Brown Potter—these familiar faces are just suggested, and then retire under generalities, and conventions, like the motifs of opera tunes in a German pot-pourri. And the faces, though in many instances bearing foreign names, as "Clarice," "Celeste," "Heloise," "Ninon," have nothing the least natural in them. They are conventional throghout, as in the "Ninon" of Alfred de Musse's fascinating little song, which has nothing French about it. The "Clarice." No. 9, with those large eyes and that meaningless mouth, is absolutely conventional. But as we have said, the painter is his own enemy on these walls, for his defects are emphasised by the conditions of a one-man show. In a boudoir, one of these gaily-coloured little cabinets would show to advantage, and the old frames give them a decorative value.

Although the exhibition of architectural designs at the galleries of the Water-colour Society in Pall Mall East, in connection with the Strand and Holborn improvement scheme, offers no wholly satisfactory solution of the problem, it makes a valuable suggestion of pitfalls to be avoided when the work comes to be carried out. What is essential as regards the Strand frontages is that nothing shall be allowed to impair the beauty and distinction of St. Mary-le-Strand; and this may easily happen if buildings too big and ambitious in character are allowed to dominate it upon the north side. Several of the designs have a whole series of imposing domes and cupolas which would entirely dwarf the beautiful spire of St. Mary's. Again, many of the schemes suggested are far too opulent in character. An elaborate sample of late French Renaissance seems particularly unlikely to fall harmoniously into place. The best solutions offered are those which take Somerset House as their model. There is a type of fine and restrained architecture already consecrated by association with the locality. For the church to be bounded on its north side by buildings in character is perhaps the safest solution so far as the Strand aspect is concerned.

A NEW ENGINEERING FIRM IN BOMBAY.

THE industrial development of India has become the chief theme of those who desire most the welfare of the people of this country. Even the native poet seeing the people perish by a too great dependence on agriculture has been inspired to turn his muse to practical use in encouraging trade and manufactures. Educationists, too, confronted by the great need of the country clamour for industrial and technical training in the schools. Nothing, however, is more conducive to the development of the country than to induce Western manufacturers, who should, of course, preferably be British, to establish themselves out here. We have it on the authority of Lord Rosebery that we are about to enter upon a period of fierce international competition and when British manufacturers are enterprising enough to launch out into new spheres they ought to be encouraged. It is of interest to note in this connection that Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ld., the large and well-known engineering firm of Gainsborough, England, who have for some years successfully carried on a branch of their business in Calcutta, have recently opened a branch office and godown on the same lines in Bombay. This branch has been established to enable users of machinery to deal directly with the manufacturers and to obtain their requirements on the spot. Messrs. Marshall are well known throughout the world for the excellence of their workmanship. The engines and boilers which they make have been awarded some hundreds of medals, among the latest honours being the Grand Prix and Gold Medal obtained at this year's Paris Exhibition. Within recent years their works at Gainsborough have been greatly extended until they now cover over forty acres of land and give employment to more than 5,000 hands. The opening of the branch in Bombay should be greatly welcomed by users of machinery in Western India, who appreciate and desire really first-class work. Hitherto Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co. have acted as the agents of the firm in Bombay, and we are pleased to learn that the establishment of the new branch does not mean a severance of Messrs. Macbeth's connection with the firm. They will continue to act as sub-agents of Messrs. Marshall.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GODHRA.

A GODHRA correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—A prize distribution to the scholars of the Municipal Schools took place in the main vernacular school this morning. Among those present were Mr. A. L. M. Wood, Collector, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rendall, Khan Bahadur Eruchsha Hormusji, Rao Sahebs Narunji Cooverji, Deodutt Dhuneshwar, Parvatishankar Bhutt, and Bhawral Ranchhodrai Desai, Messrs. Lallubhai Hargovind, J. G. Shastri, Dosabhai Kathawala, S. B. Rege, Purshotamdas, G. S. Mukadam, C. F. Karaka, Jagjivan Parekh, and Motilal Dadabhai.

Mr. Lallubhai Hargovindass, Chairman, School Board, opened the proceedings, by reading a report of the working of the four schools under the Godhra Municipality. These schools were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panchmahals, and the results were satisfactory.

Four girls from the girls' school sang some verses in Gujarati, specially composed for the occasion, and thereafter about half-a-dozen girls sang garba in circle after Oriental fashion which was much admired by all. After recitations from boys of the Vernacular and Urdu Schools, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Rendall, the wife of Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Panchmanals. The distribution occupied nearly an hour. At the close Mr. J. G. Shastri, B. A., Head Master, Telang High School, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Rendall which was carried by acclamation. Distribution of flowers, attar, and pan-supari terminated the proceeding.

WALKING ROUND THE WORLD.

AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN IN BOMBAY.

THERE arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon a man who is achieving fame by walking round the world. This is G. M. Schelling, a big American, who is striding round the globe for a wager. He set out from New York on the 3rd August, 1897, without clothes or money, pledged to make the tour of the world in four years and without begging or borrowing to return with 5,000 dollars. His first suit of clothes was made out of newspapers, but after travelling twenty miles he exchanged that garb for boots and a suit of clothes, obtained from a tailor in return for exhibiting himself in the tradesman's window. He crossed from the United States into Canada and after travelling a thousand miles recrossed the border into Detroit on the 17th September, 1897. He passed through cities from Chicago to Topeka and after great hardships and encountering blizzards and sandstorms he completed his journey across the American Continent in nine months and fourteen days. From Vancouver he took ship to Australia, landing at Sydney. By the latter end of September he had visited all the principal towns in Australia. War having broken out in South Africa the period allowed him to complete his tour was extended by six months and he stayed on in Australia. He left Freemantle on the 24th August last sailing for Colombo, and after leaving Ceylon reached Calcutta on the 28th September. He left Calcutta on his walk across India on the 9th October, arriving in Bombay about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. It has, therefore, taken him a month and eleven days to traverse a distance of 1,404 miles, which gives an average of over 33 miles a day. That is not bad record for continuous walking in India. Schelling travelled via Allahabad and Jubbulpore and his experiences were not altogether pleasant. Jubbulpore and Deolali were the only places where he was received with anything like hospitality. By the natives on the road he was looked upon with suspicion. He had difficulty in obtaining food and water, and at one place he was in danger of being mobbed for taking water from the wells. He declares that he would much prefer crossing the Rocky Mountains or the great American desert at any time to travelling through India on foot. Having been too many days without water and food, while going along the trunk road he left it and took to the railway line, where he could be sure of food and water and completed the latter half of the journey in following that route. Schelling is a strongly built man but has only one arm. He is accompanied on his travels by a dog which has been with him throughout his trip. The champion who is staying at the Temple Bar Hotel, where hospitality has been offered him, intends to remain in Bombay for about a week, and will probably lecture on his travels. From India he proceeds to China. If unable to secure a passage from Bombay—the stipulation of his wager is that his journey shall cost him nothing—he will return by train to Calcutta, whence he will be despatched to Hongkong by the American Consul. From China he goes to South Africa. Schelling has up to the present walked a distance of 21,000 miles in three years and four months.

THE REVENUE ENQUIRY AT ANKLESHWAR.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

As a sitting of the Court held on Saturday, Mr. Pherozeshah Dinshaw Patel, of Soorwadi, placed evidence before the court to show that the revenue of his village was Rs. 2,800 per year. Almost the whole amount was recovered during the famine year. Only one man did not pay the tax of Rs. 28. The cultivators had nothing left for their maintenance after the payment of taxes. The condition of the village was poor. Most of the people were in debt.

At the sitting of the court on Monday, further evidence was recorded by Mr. Maconochie. The Mamlatdar was present in the court, but there was no appearance of any legal representative on his behalf. Mr. Gokaldass Parekh was present on behalf of the villagers.

Mr. Parekh asked the court to call upon the talatis of eighteen villages he named to produce their books and vouchers, which, he said, would show that the taxes were recovered from the takavi allowances given to them by the Government. He said that irregularities prevailed only when the distribution of money was in the hands of the Mamlatdar.

The Mamlatdar said that people began to send petitions to the Commissioner from the commencement. The Deputy Collector and he himself made enquiries into them and the petitioners were informed that their prayers could not be granted.

Mr. Parekh wished to know whether it was a fact that several petitions had not yet been disposed of.

The Mamlatdar said that he was not aware of the fact. Some of the people had petitioned even to the Government of India.

Mr. Jeewanji said that several petitions still lay undisposed of with the Mamlatdar.

Mr. Maconochie enquired of the Mamlatdar whether he had a register of the petitions. The Mamlatdar replied in the affirmative and the court called upon him to produce it. The Mamlatdar sent for the same.

The court rose for tiffin at 12 o'clock and when it re-assembled in the afternoon, the enquiry was continued in the building of the District Judge's Court which is commodious and airy.

Dahi, widow of a halalcore, deposed that she got Rs. 6 from the Mamlatdar and from the amount given her in charity Rs. 2 were deducted by the talati by order of the Mamlatdar. When her cattle died she received twelve annas for hide.

Jathia Bijla deposed that he received Rs. 10-8 as takavi allowances. From this amount the Mamlatdar took away Rs. 10 for the tax due by him. When he protested against this he was told that he would get back takavi and dol in a few days. His cattle died of famine. He sold a colt for Rs. 3, because he feared that it would die of starvation.

Shekh Rasul Hidat, talati of the village of Kosmadi, deposed, that he remembered the Mamlatdar calling at the village for distribution of money. He was not then aware, whether it was takavi money, or whether it was given from charitable funds. He then produced a list of the distribution of the charity money and the amount received as tax from the farmers.

The enquiry was adjourned. Mr. Hiralal will cross-examine the witnesses on its resumption.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Alder Mr W
Abbott Mrs
Black Mr G M
Beveridge Miss
Brown Mr and Mrs
Butler Lieut W V
Barwick Capt
Bell Mr J A
Blenkinsop Mr and Mrs E K R
Baird Miss G A
Bradshaw Mrs and child
Birrell Mrs
Butat Mrs H
Branch Mr
Cox Mr E C and infant
Cable Mr and Mrs
Copplestone Mrs C E and infant
Crofton Mrs and Miss
Dalton Miss
Daly Mr F C
Donaldson Rev S
Drayton Mr G
Davenport Mr John
Duff Miss
Duff Mr
Dwyer Mr
Deering Miss
Dennys Mr and Mrs T
Dewan Narenda Nath
Dalton Mrs Grant
Ell ot Mr and Mrs John
Emslie Mr H H
Edwards Capt A M
Forward Mrs and child
Freemantle Mr A
Frauendt Mr A
Geil Mrs R P
Geidt Mr B G
Grey Miss
Graut Miss E G
Gahagan Mr and Mrs G
Hobson Mr J E B
Henderson Mr C G
Hemingway Mr H E
Hawkes Mr
Horne Mr A
Hussain Naval Mr
Inkster Mr W J M
Jackson Mr J
Kisch Mr
Karimbhoy Mr A Peerbhoy
Levi Mr F M
Levy Mr A
Murray Mr E R
Morton Maj W R
McLeod Mr N
McMinn Mr C W
Mawdsley Mr R C
Nugent Mrs
Nolan Hon P
Newson Vety Capt and Mrs
O'Viell Mr W
Prestwich Mr
Panday Mr K D
Playfair Mr and Mrs A L
Rigg Mr
Roberts Mr G
Shewell Maj P G
Spencer Miss
Stevens Mrs
Swete Mr and Mrs G
Searle Capt and Mrs C T and infant
Schuler Mr H R
Singer Mrs
Sandberg Rev F B
Smith Mr B A
Sissmore Mr
Thorn Mr R
Talbot Mr A W J
Turner Mr and Mrs F C
Way Mr R A
Whelan Mrs and Miss
Wright Mr C
Waterfield Mr E H
Wilton Mr D
Watt Miss K
Wells Dr
Webster Mr and Mrs J E
Wood Mr G C

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebach (Chairman), Brigadier-General Ventris, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. C. T. Burke, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, Sassoon J. David, J. Sladen, J. H. Willcocks, T. Macrae and Colonel H. D. Olivier.

THE BOARD AND THE PLAGUE.

The Land Committee having considered a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Plague Operations, enquiring whether the Trustees would place at his disposal when required a portion of the already filled in ground in the Agripada Estate, on the East of Gilder Street, measuring about 1,100' by 500,'. They reported that the Engineer did not think that the area applied for, which has been just filled in, should be placed at the disposal of the plague authorities for the following reasons :—(1). In order to prepare the area for leasing purposes the construction of roads has been sanctioned and these will be commenced very soon, in fact contracts have been let for the supply of the necessary packing and metal. (2). The fact of covering the land with plague camps will militate against leasing it for residential purposes. The earth filling was carefully made of pure clean earth which would run a grave risk of being contaminated if plague camps or even segregation camps were located there. For the reasons stated and also because the occupation of these lands for plague purposes during the fair seasons, when alone buildings can be commenced, seriously interferes with the Board's chances of letting such lands; the Committee were of opinion that the area applied for should not be used for plague purposes. The Board possesses other extensive areas in the neighbourhood and it is thought that the Chairman should be authorized to permit the Plague Commissioner to use such of these lands as can be allotted without harm to the Board's interests.

This was agreed to.

THE NEW MODEL DWELLINGS AT AGRIPADA.

The Land Committee considered a letter from the engineer stating that the 4 ranges of chawls now under construction at Agripada will most probably be completed by the end of November; that the total cost will be about Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs exclusive of the cost of land which if added will increase the cost to Rs. 1 3-4 lakhs, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 2,51,125 for 6 ranges of chawls. He proposed that the chawls be leased to a contractor subject to certain stipulations as to the classes to be housed and the rents to be charged, and adding that if the proposals are approved of the property will yield a net rental equivalent to 4 per cent. on the capital outlay. The committee were however of opinion that the management of these chawls should at first, at any rate, be retained in the hands of the Board; that the Estate Manager should draw up rules for the occupation of the buildings, rents to be charged, and generally any other proposals on which it is necessary that the Board should frame by-laws under section 94 of Act IV of 1898; and that careful accounts should be kept of all receipts and expenses, so that the financial position of these buildings may be clearly seen at any time.

The proposal of the Committee was adopted.

BUNGALOWS ON THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Committee had considered a letter from the Engineer submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 79,550 for filling in the portion of Agripada Estate West, comprised mainly between Souter Street on the North, Club Road on the South, Morland Road on the East, and Gilder Street on the West; observing that the completion of Souter Street has been sanctioned, and there are signs of a demand for bungalow sites on this area. To stimulate this demand it is, in his opinion, advisable to fill in this area at as early a date as possible. If this work were sanctioned at an early date it would be completed about the same time as Souter Street, and the frontages all along that street and Club and Morland Roads would thus be ready to be leased early next year. The area to be filled in was 122,061 square yards. The estimated cost of filling the whole area is Rs. 79,550 equivalent to a cost of 10 1-2 annas per square yard. The Committee were of opinion that it would be advisable to fill in the whole area as proposed by the Engineer and to construct, for the present, the one through East and West Road at the South end of the plot. They accordingly recommended that this proposal be approved and that the Engineer be asked to furnish in due course for the sanction of the Board detailed estimates of the cost and proposals for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during the current official year.

The Chairman said there was a large area of land which required to be let, and it was thought there would be a better chance of letting it in small plots which might be used for building small houses, to be let at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, for which, it was expected, there would be a great demand.

Mr. Wacha said the question was whether the Trust was going on the right lines in deviating from some of the principal objects for which the Trust was formed. If there was sufficient area for small bungalows, besides providing for the people who would be displaced by the improvement of the insanitary areas well and good, but he had doubts on that point.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

PERU LANE AND HAMALWADI ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Improvement Committee reported in reference to this matter :—We have considered, with reference to item 1 of our Report adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 58, dated the 29th May 1900—(1) Resolution of the Municipal Corporation No. 4058, dated 5th July 1900, intimating to the Municipal Commissioner that as the Trust contemplate taking up these projects, he need not proceed with them for the present, but should place himself in communication with the Board, and (2) A letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, stating that in consequence of the above Resolution the Municipal Commissioner has raised no objection to a shed at Hamalwadi Street being constructed on the line of that street as sanctioned by the Corporation, and that the Municipality do not intend to interfere with the erection of such structures on the line of the road. We are of opinion that there is some misunderstanding about this matter. It is necessary to explain to the Municipal Commissioner that the Board are not empowered to purchase properties in anticipation of the sanction of Government to the

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our correspondent, writing from Panjim on Saturday, says:—Pan's City has returned to its usual quietness after the departure of Lord and Lady Curzon, who have left behind their most favourable impressions. Our Revenue Commissioner Senhor Navarro, leaves this to-morrow for Bombay, en route to Lisbon, accompanied by his only son, who only yesterday returned from Beira. Senhor Navarro has been feted here by his numerous friends, including his Excellency the Governor-General, whose valuable colleague in Council he has been for many years. The Revenue Department is to-day in the best state of organization. A man of his calibre and possessed as he is of versatile talents would have made an excellent Governor-General and it is not to be wondered if he were chosen for this high office, should it be determined in Lisbon as advocated by many, to have civilians instead of military and naval governors with very little practical and administrative knowledge and perfectly ignorant of the country sent to govern.

The ex-Secretary to Government, Captain Marques, left us last week for Lisbon and it is said he will be sent to Timor as Governor of that Portuguese district in Asia.

Cocoanuts are becoming scarce owing to a large demand this year from the neighbouring countries and the price has gone up considerably and this has to a certain extent damped the spirits of the Banians from your side who are starting coir factories at Mormagoa, as nearly all the cocoanuts produced here are exported in husk.

The Viscount of Cernem has granted a remission of 5 per cent. in taxes to all ryots and land-holders as also to other debtors, in consequence of his having been blessed with a son and heir.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMCARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Decentralisation of the population is recognised to be a panacea for all the ills the town is subject to. With the housing in the suburbs, which this consideration has rendered necessary, the question of cheap transport is intimately associated. The study of the models which the municipalities of advanced European towns have adopted brings home the fact that cheapness is only secured by municipalisation. I am glad to see that our Corporation has come to the decision to purchase the tramway here. Now the important duty devolves upon the Corporation to make a strong representation to Government in connection with the financial arrangement—strong because there is some danger of misunderstanding the economic problem involved.

What patronage the town extends to this enterprise it does not require telling. Coal and labour constituting the principal items of cost in operating the line electrically are cheap here and greatly in our favour. There is no question about the financial success as regards the question of administration, raised by a writer, I point to the water-works—so immense, so costly. It is a monument proclaiming loudly the far-sightedness of the Corporation and the success of municipalisation. Why should we be diffident then as to our ability to run a tramway service? Is there anything extraordinary about it? A princely sum representing the revenue of the town is collected smoothly. Could we not then manage the finances of a concern so comparatively small? Wherein lies the administrative difficulty?—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR BURJORJEE MASTER.

Tardeo, Nov. 19.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 10th instant there was rain in parts of Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Poona Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Akalkot Aundh, Phaltan and Jamkhandi. The fall was insignificant except in three talukas of Bijapur, two of Sholapur and Jamkhandi, and one of Satara, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Akalkot, where it ranged 40 cents to above an inch. More rain is urgently wanted in all districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Nasik and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	124,560	110,249
Dependants	24,853	22,207
Gratuitously relieved in poor houses and villages	183,463	155,612

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have decreased in all districts except Sholapur, which shows an increase of 6,812. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have also decreased except in Ahmedabad and Satara where they have increased by 6,345 and 83, respectively. The large increase in the number of workers in Sholapur is due to recrudescence of famine conditions consequent on failure of the late rains. The increase in the numbers gratuitously relieved in Ahmedabad mainly occurs in one taluka, but is not explained. An explanation has been called for. Seventeen large works were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 70,000 for gratuitous village relief in Satara, Rs. 20,000 for kitchens in Satara, Rs. 4,343 for expenditure incurred by the Collector of Thana in sending immigrants from Kathiawar and other places to their homes.

THE TOUR OF THE AGENT IN CENTRAL INDIA.

The following is the tour programme of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Season 1900-1901.

Nov 26th—From Indore to Bhopal. By rail leave Indore 4-27 a.m., arrive Bhopal 2-5 p.m.
Nov 27th 28th 29th and 30th—Halt. One day at Schore.
Dec 1st—From Bhopal to Gwalior. By rail leave Bhopal 3-31 p.m., arrive Gwalior 1-22 a.m.
Dec 2nd and 3rd—Halt.
Dec 4th—From Gwalior to Datia. By rail to Sonagir and then drive to Datia, 6 miles.
Dec 5th—Halt. Depr: from Gwalior 12-2 noon, arrival at Sonagir, 1-42 p.m., Camp to commence from Datia.
Dec 6th—From Datia to Dursara.
Dec 7th—From Dursara to Bhander.
Dec 8th—From Bhander to Samthar.
Dec 9th—Halt.
Dec 10th—From Samthar to Umra
Dec 11th—From Umra to Chargaon.
Dec 12th—From Chargaon to Boragaon,
Dec 13th—From Boragaon to Jajora
Dec 14th—From Jajora to Orcha. The chief of Orcha may come to meet the Honourable the Agent to the Governor general from Tikamgarh.
Dec 15th—Halt.
Dec 16th—From Orcha to Barwasagar.
Dec 17th—From Barwasagar to Sakrar.
Dec 18th—From Sakrar to Bangra.
Dec 19th—From Bangra to Mau,
Dec 20th—From Mau to Kotra.
Dec 21st—From Kotra to Alipura.
Dec 22nd—From Alipura to Nowgong.
Dec 23rd 24th and 25th—Halt The Agent Governor General drives to Charkhari for the Christmas leaving the camp at Nowgong.
Dec 26th—From Nowgong to Chatarpur.
Dec 27th—Atarpur Halt.
Dec 28th—From Chand to Mahatgaaon.
Dec 29th—From Mahatgaon to Bijawar.
Dec 30th 31st—Halt.
Jan 1st—From Bijawar to Kasar.
Jan 2nd—From Kasar to Jhimteli.
Jan 3rd—From Jhimteli to Bhmito.
Jan 4th—From Bhmito to Bhajraha.
Jan 5th—From Khajraha to Pirtap-pur.
Jan 6th—From Pirtap-pur to Bachone.
Jan 7th—From Bachone to Bhanpur.
Jan 8th—From Bhanpur to Ajaigarh.
Jan 9th—Halt.
Jan 10th—From Ajaigarh to Bisramganj.
Jan 11th—From Bisramganj to Panna.
Jan 12th—Halt.
Jan 13th—From Panna to Pararia Tola.
Jan 14th—From Pararia Tola to Nagode.
Jan 15th—Halt.
Jan 16th—From Nagode to Satna.
Jan 17th 18th and 19th—Halt.
Jan 20th—From Satna to Rampur.
Jan 21st—From Rampur to Rewa.
Jan 22nd and 23rd—Halt.
Jan 24th—From Rewa to Govindgarh.
Jan 25th and 26th—Halt
Jan 27th—From Govindgarh to Bela.
Jan 28th—From Bela to Rampur.
Jan 29th—From Rampur to Satna.
Jan 30th and 31st—From Satna to Indore. By rail camp to return by marches. Leave Satna 3-7 p.m., on 30th arrive Indore 11-35 a.m., on 31st.

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THE FAMINE-STRICKEN IN DAMAUN.

Some months ago, when famine emigrants from Gujerat, Kathiawar, Marwar and other distant places began to pour into Damaun, his Excellency Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the Governor of Damaun, opened a fund to afford them relief. The number of the famine sufferers, however, increased to such an extent that the fund was unable to cope with the distress, and dozens of emi grants daily succumbed to starvation, not a day passing without corpses being found lying on the roads in a horrid state. On becoming aware of this state of things, the then Governor-General, his Excellency Conselheiro Machado, directed the Municipal Corporation of Damaun forthwith to open a fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in Damaun and to appoint a committee to collect public subscriptions, and his Excellency, apart from the Government grant, subscribed a handsome sum. The Corporation accordingly appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Father Prior (Corago Jose Aurelio Alfred da Silva) as president, Mr. Francisco Moniz (Assistant Judge), Mr. Emiliano Fernandes (Pensioned Crown Advocate of Dio), Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Postwalla (Professor in Government School), Mr. Ebrahim Esoof Moria (proprietor of Kharewaw), Mr. Lallobhai Nursilai (Merchant of Upper Damaun) and Mr. Joaquim Jose Jesus, who acted also as secretary.

The committee, so formed, invited subscriptions from the public and with the sums collected and the assistance rendered from Goa, food was provided to the famine sufferers but their number so much increased, that notwithstanding that private relief works were opened by Mrs. Sorabji Damaunwala, Mr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas, Mr. Musaji Haji Ahmed, and the managers of the Shankar's temple and Mrs. Damaunwala feeding 300 persons daily, the funds were early exhausted. The Damaun Famine Relief Committee, at its wits' ends, received timely help from the America-Indian Famine Relief Fund Committee, who made a grant of Rs. 1,500. This enabled the committee to give relief on a larger scale. The distribution commenced on the 30th July last and was continued until the 14th instant affording relief to about 25,000 persons. About two months ago, the Damaun Committee finding that while they were providing food to the sufferers, these unfortunate persons did not possess any decent clothes, necessary for their protection during the approaching cold season, applied again to the America-Indian Committee, who gave a second sum of Rs. 1,000 to purchase clothes.

On Thursday last the Government School at Lower Damaun, which has a big hall and a very large compound, was filled with hundreds of famine people. The Christian sufferers were made to sit in a corner of the hall, while the Hindu sufferers squatted on three sides of the school in the open compound. The guests were accommodated with seats in the hall, where piles of clothes were heaped up on several tables, and precisely at 4 o'clock, the acting Governor his Excellency Major Roncon, accompanied by Lady Roncon and half-a-dozen ladies of Upper Damaun, arrived and were received by the committee at the compound gate, the Government Band playing the National Anthem. The President, Rev. Father Prior, then requested the Governor to take the chair, which his Excellency did. A report of the doings of the committee prepared by the able secretary, Mr. Joaquin Jose Jesus, was handed to the president, who read it before the assembly, and at its termination requested Lady Roncon to distribute the clothes to the famine sufferers.

It was estimated that about 600 persons would have to be provided with clothes, but the number increased to over 800. Messrs. Moniz, Postwala, Monia and Jesus, four of the members of the committee, carried bundles of different clothes and placed them before Lady Roncon, who assisted by Miss Isabella de Souza, Mrs. Filomena de Souza, Mrs. Theodolina da Cunha, Miss Emerita Fernandes, Mrs. Mariana Francisco Moniz, Mrs. Angelica Joao Moniz, Miss Adolphus Moniz and Miss. Margarida de Souza, distributed first "Chel" cloth prepared by the weavers of Damaun to each of the Christian sufferers, women and children who formed a third portion of the whole number, and Gandevi cloth, Gandevi sarees of different colors and caps to the Hindu sufferers who belonged to the Doobla, Naik, Dhoria, Khatri and Koli castes and formed two-thirds of the number, eight hundred. After all had received clothes, the secretary recorded the proceedings of the meeting on a big paper, styled the "Act," to which all persons present were requested to attach their signatures.

Besides the members of the committee and the gentlemen and ladies mentioned above, the following invited officials and citizens who were present, also put their signatures to the Act:—The Viscount of Damaun (the millionaire Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas), Mr. Theophilus Fernandes, Crown Advocate, Captain Louis Antone, Abkari Commissioner, Mr. Valentino Campos, Chief of the Treasury Office, Mr. Vincent Lobo, Commissioner of the Customs Department, Mr. Leopoldino da Cunha, the Post Master, Rev. Father Simoes, Rev. Father Nunes, Rev. Father Simplicio, Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer, Dr. John Moniz, Mr. Christiano da Cunha, Mr. Adolphus Moniz, Mr. Fragoso, Chief of the Police of Lower Damaun, Mr. Noronha, Chief of the Police of Upper Damaun, Mr. Nacimento da Costa, the Abkari Contractor, Nowroji Ardesir Postwala, Mr. Sorabji Framji Khabardar, Motilal Narshlal and Narayan Ramchandra.

After the "Act" had been signed by all the gentlemen and ladies present, the President, Rev. Father Prior made a short speech eulogising the services of Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Postwala, who had taken a great interest in the working of the Fund and who made several trips to Bombay. He was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the handsome sums from the America-Indian Famine Relief Committee. Mr. Ardesir, in reply, said that he had done his duty as a citizen of Damaun and his success was due to the noble and sympathising nature of Mr. Fee, the American Consul, the President of the America-Indian Committee, who had patiently heard from him the heart-rending stories of the sufferings of the famine-stricken people in Damaun.

The president then thanked their Excellencies Major and Lady Roncon, the former for presiding and the latter for distributing the clothes and the gentlemen and ladies present for their responding to his invitations to attend the meeting, and the Governor replied. After bouquets of choice flowers had been distributed among the assembly, the meeting dispersed.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The chilly weather has set in, and the crops, which are good, have been gathered; some of the crops are not very good owing to partial failure of rain towards the end of the season, otherwise it would have been one of the best known.

It is stated that Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I. C. S., will be appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge or Thana shortly. Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velankal has been appointed a First Class Mamlatdar at Thana Rao Saheb Balwant Chimaji Kohajkar, the newly-appointed Mamlatdar, is transferred to Kalyan, Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B.A., has been appointed Circle Inspector (Revenue Branch) for Salsette Taluka.

Mr. Adams left for Dhyser, in Kalyan Division, on a tour of inspection of the police, on Thursday. Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B. A., will proceed to Alibag to inspect the Courts of Subordinate Judges in Kolaba District, on Wednesday next.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 137 (one less than previous week) villages during the past week was as follows:—190 men, 384 women and 493 children. The poor-houses at Boisar and Santun have been closed from the last week.

Last week a theft was committed from the house of Lalia Goja Thakar, who lives in the grain market, and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 250 were stolen.

Two luggage hamals and three Marathas of Kalyan, who were charged with having stolen several dubbas of ghee and bundles of piece-goods from a railway waggon standing on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Company, a month ago, were tried by Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, District Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Kalyan Division, last week, and on conviction were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Appa Bappoo, police patel, and four kunbis of Khamloli, who were committed on a charge of murder, by causing the death of a bhagtan (witch) with an hatchet in Kelvi Mahim taluka, in August last, are being tried by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B.A., Sessions Judge of Thana.

Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Raje, B.A., Mamlatdar and First-Class Magistrate of Moorbad, will succeed Mr. S. C. Joshi, District Deputy Collector, when the latter officer goes on leave some time during January next.

Five births (three males and two females, and twenty-five deaths (including two from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Twenty-nine deaths (including thirteen from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Cooria, during the same period.

It is stated that there has been recrudescence of plague at Kalyan and dead rats have been found in Bassim lately.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir Archibald Smith) has appointed Mr. A. F. F. Smith, barrister-at-law, to be his private secretary.

Mr. Justice Kekewich is now the senior Chancery judge, and he will forthwith move into the Court lately occupied by Lord Justice Stirling.

Mr. Steadman, who was defeated at the Stepney Parliamentary election by Major Gordon, has declared that he will not again contest the Division.

ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE WAZIRISTAN PROBLEM.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing from Tank on the 7th instant says:—In a previous letter it was shown how the policy of withdrawal of regular troops from advanced posts on the frontier has been attended with success in the Khyber region. In the section of the borderland immediately to the south it has not been possible so far to do more than prepare the way for a similar withdrawal from the Samana Range and the Kurram Valley. As regards the former position it should be remembered that the replacement of troops in Forts Lockhart and Cavagnari by border police, specially raised for that purpose, was made dependent upon the formation of a new cantonment at Torawari in the Miranzai Valley. Torawari with its garrison of regulars would have been within a few hours' march of the crest of the Samana, and thus support could have been instantly afforded to the police holding the forts, in case of any tribal rising. It was in consideration of this that sanction was given to the raising of two battalions of border police, at Kohat and Hangu, respectively, care being taken that a fair proportion of the men enlisted should belong to British territory: it was not thought desirable to have all the companies filled with Orakzai or other trans-frontier Pathans. But the Torawari scheme fell through as no good site for a cantonment could be found, and, in consequence, there is likely to be delay in withdrawing the military garrisons from the range which was the scene of such desperate fighting in 1897.

It would certainly be a risk to make the forts over to police with no regular troops nearer than at Kohat, even though the moveable column there might be always ready for service. When Kohat has been linked with the Hangu and Thall by a light railway—the building of which is assuredly a military necessity—it may be possible to dispense with troops on the Samana. At present, sanction has only been given to a 2 feet 6 inch line from the right bank of the Indus at Khusalgarh to Kohat, useful enough in its way, though it would probably have been sounder policy to have undertaken at once the bridging of the Indus and the extension of the broad gauge to Kohat itself. That cantonment which is to have a comparatively large garrison in future, would then be placed within 120 miles by rail of Rawalpindi, and the strategical position on the Kohat-Kurram line of advance into Afghanistan would be enormously improved. At the same time the power to strike quickly against the tribes beyond the Kohat border would be greatly increased for the concentration of a Field Force would not be hampered by delay in crossing the Indus. It will be something gained, of course to have even a light railway to Kohat; and if, as seems likely, the roadway bridges and culverts are made so as to permit hereafter of easy conversion to the broad gauge, the gain will be all the greater. The removal of the troops from Kurram hangs in a measure upon

THIS MATTER OF IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS.

If Thall were connected with Kohat by rail there would not be the least danger involved in withdrawing the garrison. As it is, the 1st Battalion of Kurram Militia is so thoroughly efficient as a fighting unit, while the 2nd (intended more for police purposes) is also so good, that it may be possible soon to dispense with troops except a detachment at Parachinar as escort for the officer in charge of the Valley. The Turis, since they came under British protection, have been able to hold their own against their predatory neighbours, and they not only furnish fine material for the militia battalions, but also can put a big body of irregulars into the fighting line. Kurram, in short, is the one advanced position beyond the old administrative frontier which gives little or no cause for anxiety; the people are with us instead of against us, and they regard the British officers who are living in their midst as their best friends. In by-gone years the tribe had a hard time, for they were raided by Zaimukhts, Chamkannis, Waziris, Khostwals, and others. Their flocks and herds were rifled, their villages burned, their women carried off, and their men slain: the struggle for existence was indeed a bitter one. Now, such bands of raiders as are bold enough to venture into the valley are easily driven off, and the Turis are growing year by year more confident in their own strength. They should therefore be able to do without the backing of troops which it has has hitherto been considered necessary to give them. From the southern boundary of Kurram, across the Tochi Valley and Waziristan to the line of the Gomal Pass is 100 miles, measured on the map, while from the administrative border of the Derajat Division to the Durand Boundary westwards is 80 miles at the broadest part. It is in this block of country—a mass of mountains with a number of extremely fertile valleys and upland grazing-grounds—that

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

connected with the settlement of the Frontier has presented itself for solution. The future of Waziristan has to be decided. It will be remembered that as a result of the Waziri Expedition of 1894-95, the Tochi Valley was occupied on the north, and a cantonment formed at Wano on the south-west. There was an idea at the time that a good route could be found to Ghazni via the Tochi, and military experts, bearing in mind that Afghanistan might have to be defended at some future against a European enemy advancing upon India, were keen to discover a new and easy approach to the Kabul-Kandahar road. Investigations showed that no such approach from the Tochi existed, and that equally the Gomal route, though extensively used by Powindah traders, had little to commend it. But the immediate advantage had been secured of partially enveloping the country held by the Mahsuds, and of bringing the Darwesh Khel under political control. These two great clans are generally spoken of as Waziris, though the Darwesh Khel will not admit that the Mahsuds have the right to be so called. A line of posts up the Tochi Valley, extending some 60 miles west of Bannu, was formed; and eventually communication was established with Wano, not only from the Gomal, but from Jandola via the Shakur Valley and Sarwakai, more to the north. Jandola is an outpost in the Battani country, 20 miles to the north-west of Tank. The distance from Tank to Wano by way of the Gomal or of Jandola is about 60 miles. The Mahsud country lies in the very heart of Waziristan; it is only some 25 miles in length from north to south, and from 25 to 30 miles across, but it includes the most fertile valleys and uplands. The Darwesh Khel enclose it on three sides, the Battanis lying to the east, partly in British territory.

The Mahsuds number some 40,000 souls, and can at the outside turn out 10,000 fighting men, but their position is such that they are formidable foes to their neighbours. They occupy inner lines, to use a military expression, and can thus concentrate rapidly to repel attack or to make an offensive movement. From time immemorial they have raided in every direction, away across the Tochi into Kurram on the north, and across the Gomal into Zhob and the adjacent country. Their bands go westwards into Afghanistan and eastwards into British territory. They harry the Darwesh Khel incessantly, and many a Powindah kafila has been held up by them. They are feared and hated by every tribe within their reach, and they have been a thorn in the side of the British authorities for many years. Punitive expeditions have been sent against them from time to time, and they have been "hammered" in exemplary fashion, notably in 1894-95; but they have always recovered quickly from their punishment and continued their raiding as if they were

PRIVILEGED TO LIVE BY LOOTING AND MURDER.

Every "settlement" made with them has crumbled to pieces, and at the present moment they are out of hand. They sent in a big jirga last March and promised to amend their ways, but they have proved themselves incorrigible, and they are now to be subjected to coercion of a kind that is not the least to their liking. They are to be blockaded in the most stringent manner; unless they choose to pay a lakh of rupees imposed upon them by Government as a fine for their misdeeds they will be cut off altogether from British territory. Not only will they be prevented from trading in any shape, but access to grazing grounds will be denied to them, and every Mahsud in the order districts will be sent back to his own country. The idea is to coerce the tribe as a whole; to make those who are well behaved bring pressure to bear upon the lawless elements, and not to exempt any sections from punishment. It is only in this way that a blockade can be really effective: everyone must be made to feel that the hand of the Sirkar has at last closed upon them and that there is no escape from its grip. The Mahsuds are the most democratic community along the whole position, for the so-called maliks have little authority, and each armed tribesman goes his own way. The policy adopted since 1890 of dealing with selected maliks and paying them allowances has been a hopeless failure, and it is now intended to make a new departure; when friendly relations have been re-established the allowances will go to the tribesmen direct and each unit of the sections and sub-sections will be interested in seeing that the arrangements with the Government are loyally carried out. To-morrow Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat, is to meet the tribal jirga here, and announce to the maliks and tribesmen the terms on which they can save themselves from a blockade. It will be an important meeting, as the Mahsuds are well aware that punishment of some kind is about to fall upon them.

Lord Wolseley, is to be the Gold Stick in Waiting on the Queen during November, replacing Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire intend to hunt in Leicestershire this season, and they have taken Leesthorpe Hall.

WHO CAN READ 2,500 NOVELS A YEAR?

England Produces 7,300 NEW BOOKS Each Year.

(YET SOME PEOPLE MUST)

2,500 are NOVELS.

THE AMAZING HUNGER FOR FICTION.

It is quite impossible to imagine the pitiable mental condition into which a man or woman must inevitably lapse who should attempt to read even one-tenth of the 2,500 works of fiction annually produced in the United Kingdom. Even the most inveterate reader of novels would find it difficult to do scant justice to 250 novels in a year.

This annual output of 2,500 novels, romances and other works of fiction, juvenile and otherwise, is a most extraordinary phenomenon and everyone must admit that it does not speak well for the literary standards of British book-buyers. That Great Britain, of all the great nations of modern civilization, should lead all the world in the production of this class of books, implies a remarkable, and it must be confessed, a most reprehensible literary taste.

In the production of books of history, travel, science, belles-lettres, educational works, philosophy, in every other department including what may be called serious literature, England is out-ranked either by Germany, or France, or even by Italy. Some must read all of these books, else they would not be printed. Yet of the whole 2,500 romances of last year, how many titles can the average man recall; how many persons can name 25? It is obvious that the vast majority of them, from a literary point of view, are worthless chaff and trash thrown on the market to lure the listless buyer, selling a relatively small edition, and then passing into utter oblivion.

Meanwhile, these cloying bits of literary confection have served their fatal purpose in consuming the time, and likewise the money, of those who buy them. They have done more, they have vitiated the taste of the reader, made his mental muscles flabby and unfit for a profitable excercise of his brain. All the while, for those who satiate themselves with these sweets, the greater literature of the world—that literature which has withstood the "corroding touch and gnawing tooth of time," has gone unnoticed and unread.

Ruskin has said his word about this. In that memorably eloquent passage in "Sesame and Lilies," he compares the companionship of great books to that of Kings and Statemen.

JOHN RUSKIN'S FINE PROTEST.

"Will you go and gossip with your housemaid," it runs "or your stable boy, when you may talk with Queens and Kings; or jostle with the common crowd for entree here and audience there, while all the while this eternal Court of books is open to you, with its society wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, the chosen and the mighty, of every place and time? Into that you may enter always; in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish; from that, once entered into it, you can never be outcast by your own fault; because, observe, this Court of the past differs from all living aristocracy in this—it is open to labour and to merit, but to nothing else. No wealth will bribe, no name overawe, no artifice deceive the keepers of those Elysian gates. At the portieres of that silent Faubourg St. Germain there is but brief question. Do you deserve to enter? Pass. Do you deserve to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble and you shall be. But on other terms—No."

Few may read Ruskin's stirring appeal without a resolve to forsake the ephemeral products of the hour and live forthwith with the masters in whose behalf he pleads. Yet the task is not easy. Even with the best of intentions a survey of the great literature of the world leads only to discouragement, and worse—to bewilderment. Where shall one begin? What shall one read?

Not a single one of the great masters of literature has left a card to posterity—a ticket, so to speak, on that single work, which he would most wish to survive. Perhaps it would have been of little worth if he had, for few writers, even the greatest, are keen judges of their own work. Moreover it is a numerous army, even when the list is narrowed to the most enduring and the most worthy. Certainly no thousand volumes would include all the different works of ancient and modern times which deserve a place in only well selected libraries. Yet how many busy men and women are there who have time to go through a thousand volumes, even if they were to read assiduously all the rest of their lives? And truth to tell it may be doubted if it would be worth while. The true gold which these volumes contain is for the most part buried amid much detritus and base ore—for the general reader inextricably buried.

What resource remains? Probably every one will agree that it would be an ideal plan if a company of the finest scholars were to get together and agree upon those particular works, or rather parts of works—those poems or passages or vital portions of the greater literature of the world which every intelligent man and woman ought to know. Certainly there would be no dissenting voice if this company of scholars were to confine their choice to that which would be interesting and of worth to the living men and women of to-day. Could such a work be produced there would be few who care for books—who like to read and have their minds stimulated and broadened by new thoughts and new ideas, who would be without it.

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As near an approach as is possible to the realisation of such an ideal of a literary Pantheon is to be found in the new "Library of Famous Literarture" issued by "The Standard." It has been edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, so well known for his half century of service at the British Musuem, and a distinguished company of men of letters from Europe and America. Nothing like it, nothing approaching it, has ever appeared before. The work is complete in twenty handsome volumes containing 10,000 royal octavo pages and 500 full page illustrations and coloured plates, printed separately from the text. In mere extent the Library of Famous Literature is equalled only by great works of reference like the Encyclopædia Britannica, but in its design and scope it is wholly unique.

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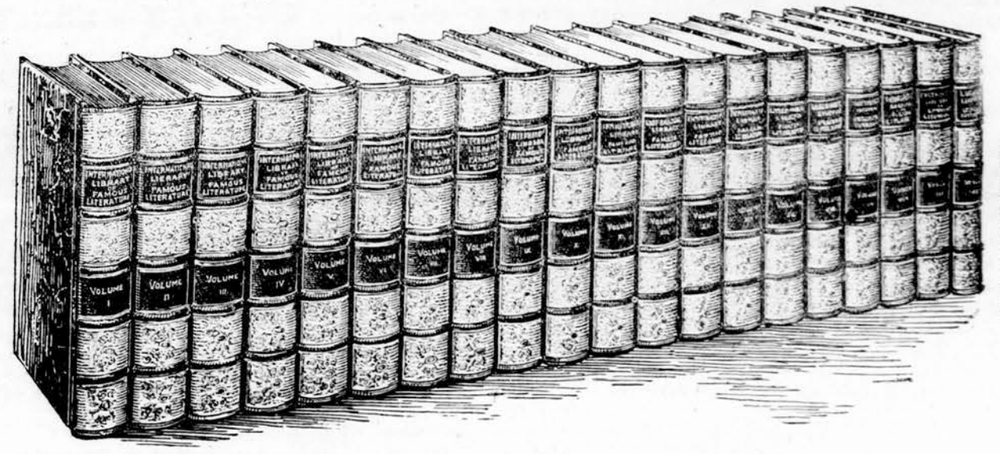

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We come next to some of the old Indian or Vedic hymns, written perhaps two or three thousand years ago, one to the Rain God, another to the Fire God, another to the Sun, one to the Dawn, another upon the Mystery of Creation; and immediately following is a glimpse of these old days as they are pictured in Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." A little further along there is a novelette of a pretty Princess, taken from the old, old Mahabharata, and after it is probably the oldest novel in the world, the Tale of the Two Brothers, written for one of the eldest Pharaohs, as curious and quaint as a child's first attempt at drawing. Then there is a dialogue on the Conduct of life likewise from the Indian, written probably centuries before the Bible was in existence.

Then we have Matthew Arnold's fine and thrilling poem of "Sohrab and Rustum," the father and son who fought against each other on the field and became reconciled as Sohrab lay dying.

There are translations of some of the most interesting parts of Homer; far example, The Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon; and after this the poet Landor's imaginary dialogue between Achilles and Helena. Professor Jebb's Essay on Pindar is given in full, here is the story of Dido in love, from Virgil, and then a passage from Keats' Greek poem, "Hyperion," and then the novelist Hawthorne's revision of the story of Jason's search for the Golden Fleece.

Here, too, is Pericles' immortal speech upon the Greatness of Athens, and Ruskin's fine essay on Greek Myths, and Swinburne's translations of the passionate love lyrics of Sappho, and Macaulay's tale of Horatius at the Bridge, and the story of the outraged Lucretia, by Livy; and so we might go on.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A DEFINITE word may be useful in reference to the new volume of poems which Mr. George Meredith has in hand. It is a finished task so far as he is concerned, but it will not appear until next year. Some of the poems have been printed in reviews and papers; others are wholly fresh.

Mr. Stephen Phillips's new tragedy Herod, will be published by Mr. Lane in book form towards the end of the month. Its successful production on the stage has at once—for we live in rapid times—quickened interest in the volume. The first edition will be limited to two thousand copies, eighteen hundred of which are for sale. Surely, after the vogue of Paolo and Francesca, this is a modest estimate of the market.

We hear that the critical study of Charles Lamb which appears in the new number of the "Quarterly," is from the pen of Mr. Edmund Gosse. The article has for its immediate occasion the completion of Canon Ainger's edition de luxe of Lamb's works, a model of editing to which Mr. Goose pays handsome tribute. There seems to be a distinct boom in Lamb just now, for more than one other elaborate edition is in preparation. Meanwhile, Mr. Gosse's article is, perhaps, the most critical that has been directed to the study of Elia.

While we wait for the Ameer's autobiography we are to get Dr. Lillias Hamilton's book on Afghanistan, which is also in Mr. Murray's list. Miss Hamilton was, it may be remembered, medical adviser to the Ameer, and this tale—for such is its form—is a study in Afghan life and character. Miss Himilton, in her preface, says:—If my readers complain that there is no brightness, no happiness in my book, that it is a story without one ray of hope, I can but reply, "Then I have succeeded but too well in my task of drawing a fair picture of life as it is in Afghanistan."

How literary ways change! Nowadays a novel really gains in fame or notoriety, as the case may be, by first appearing serially. It was different in the old days, say, when Charles Reade was writing The Cloister and The Hearth. This is clear from his emphatic preface, which is given in the pocket edition of the story about to be issued by Messrs Chatto. Part of the tale had appeared in "Once a Week," but after that it cost Reade a year's hard work. Therefore, he warned all and sundry that "to describe it as a reprint would be unfair to the public and to me." We have changed all that.

Captain Creagh, a veteran soldier of the Queen, has written a book of his memories. It will be published at once by Messrs. Chapman, under the title Sparks from Camp Fires. Captain Creagh's childhood was passed in Ireland, and he has much that is authentic to tell of the society portrayed in Liver's novels. His account of the conditions of life at Sandhurst when he was there, and of the state of the Army in the years preceding the Crimean War, is detailed and graphic. He pictures the mismanagement before Savastopol, of which he himself was an eye-witness, and describes India just after the Mutiny.

It is to be feared that books of sermons are not greatly read, unless indeed the preacher be a Spurgeon or a Robertson of Brighton. Yet such a book is interesting, as showing what the pulpit is saying. A volume which Messrs. Constable are issuing consists of sermons preached to an intelligent congregation in a Lancashire factory town. That is doing but plain justice to John Bright's town of Rochdale, for the preacher is Archdeacon Wilson, its vicar. Things New and Old, the book is entitled, this meaning, as the Archdeacon explains, the old truths reinvigorated by the new methods of science and history.

We write reams about the wars of to-day, but never get away from the campaign of Marathon. Mr. Brendon Grundy, of Brasenose College, Oxford, takes us back to the Greek and Persian War in a volume which Mr. Murray announces. The author has personally examined the scenes of the great events recorded, and has made surveys of Thermopylæ and Platæa for the purpose of the work. There will be introductory chapters on the relation between the Greeks and the Oriental monarchies prior to the year 490 B. C. The volume is to be fully illustrated by maps, photographs, and sketches of the main sites of interest.

The gossip of 1827 is the history of 1900. So it has been said about a book which Mr. Arnold is bringing out. It is called, The Journal of Mrs. Fenton, and it deals with India and the Colonies as she saw them in the years 1826-30. She was the wife of an officer who served in India and afterwards settled in Tasmania. For a few months Mrs. Fenton also lived in Tasmania. Having a Boswellian turn she kept a journal of her experiences and it is that we are getting. Briefly stated, it is a lively glimpse into ordinary life, under many skies, in the time of our great-grandparents.

We have no English life of Wagner which says the full and final word about him. There is only one in German that his followers would so describe. It is that of Herr Glasenapp, a work which has gone through various stages of enlargement since it first appeared in 1876. Working from the latest edition, which by the way, is not all out yet in German, Mr. Ashton Ellis is giving us an English life. The first volume of it is now in print, and will be issued one day soon by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Mr. Ashton Ellis's knowledge of Wagner and his immense services to the composer's reputation in England are known to everyone who cares for music and musical criticism.

Mr. W. Waldorf Astor is the author of a volume Pharaoh's Daughter and Other Stories, which will appear shortly.—Mr. Mourice Hewlett's novel, Richard Yea-and-Nay, was published by Messrs. Macmillan, the other day. Towards the end of the month they will publish a story by Miss Rhoda Broughton, under the title Foes in Law. The novel upon which Mr. W. S Lilly has been engaged for some years will be published by Mr. Lane on Tuesday. It is a tale of London society, not, as had been "intelligently anticipated," a "philosophical romance." Only a part of Dr. Weir Mitchell's newstory, Dr. North and His Friends, appeared serially in the "Century." This will be apparent when the tale is published in book form within the next few days. There is to be a Hume Nisbet Christmas Annual, which Messrs. White will publish. Their next novel will be one by Mr. Bertram Mitford, entitled War and Arcadia. Among the novels to be published next week are Pride of England, by Mr. Marcus Reed (Constable); and The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham, a story of Australia in the early days, by Mr. Herbert Compton (Chatto and Windus).

The English translation of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's book on the Far East will be published on Monday by Mr. Heinemann. It has a preface by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P.—A famous old sporting book, Handley Cross, by Robert Surtees, is to be reissued by Messrs. Chatto at the very popular price of two shillings. It has illustrations by John Leech.—Mr. Henry St. John Thackeray is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a volume entitled The Relation of St. Paul to Contemporary Jewish Thought. It is the essay which won the Kaye Prize last year.—We are asked to make it clear that the Treasury of American Sacred Song, edited by the Rev. W. Garrett Horder, of which the Clarendon Press is issuing an enlarged edition, is not simply a hymnal. It follows on the same lines and attempts to do for America what Professor Palgrave's Treasury of Sacred Song does for this country.—The fourth and final volume of Messrs. Constable's edition of the Paston Letters will be ready within the next few weeks. It is an "introductory and supplementary volume," and may be had separately by those who possess former issues of the Paston Letters. The editor of the edition is Mr. James Gairdner.—The Gay Lord Quex is being added by Mr. Heinemann to the edition of Mr. Pinero's plays which he publishes.

To one who sat under and reverenced "Toby" Brown in old Clifton days it seems strange to have arrived at the time when papers and magazines are full of his name and fame—fame which one always knew must surely come to him sooner or later. He was a great man. He was an inimitable man. He was a glory of Clifton, and no other public school is likely to boast a similar character. He had a wonderful vocabulary for verbally flaying delinquent pupils, and I would I could recollect all the marvellous epithets he hurled at their heads. We feared but revelled in him; and how he would make the form laugh by breaking into a bit of characterising or by finding some apt comparison for an offending victim.

Lord Rosebery's book on Napoleon will not be the first of his writings which Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys has published. The Cromwell address, in its authorised edition, was also brought out by Hatchards, and a single line on the inner fly-leaf announced that it was "published in self-defence." For many years Lord Rosebery has been a familiar figure in Hatchard's shop, and has had many interesting talks with Mr. Humphreys who values highly his literary judgment and his wide knowledge of books. It was to Mr. Humphreys that Lord Rosebery said he could not understand why Tom Cringles Log is nowadays a forgotten book. Lord Rosebery's admiration for Napoleon dates back to his Eton days. When he visited Paris at the age of fifteen with Mr. Cory one of the visits they paid was to the tomb of Napoleon, which they considered a poor affair. In describing the visit Mr. Cory says: "Dalmeny is a strong but wise admirer of both Napoleons."

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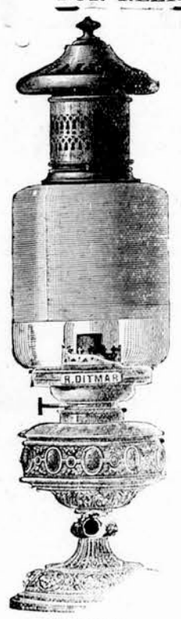

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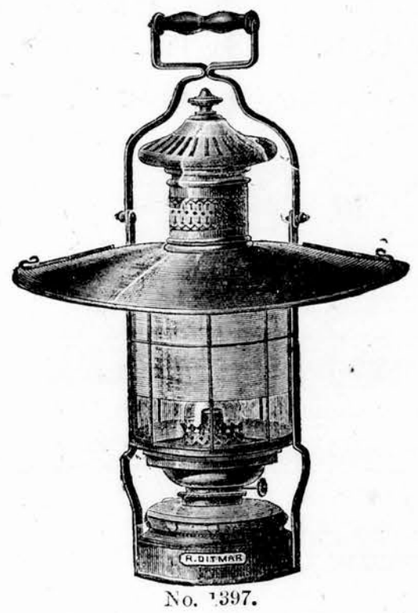

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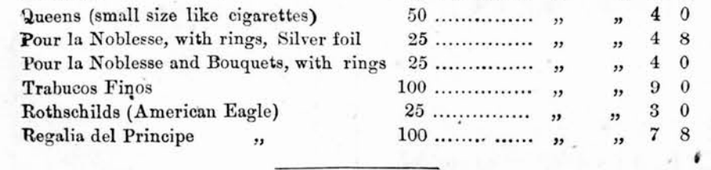

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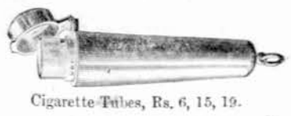
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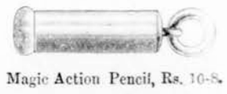
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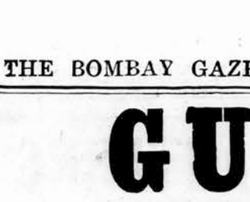
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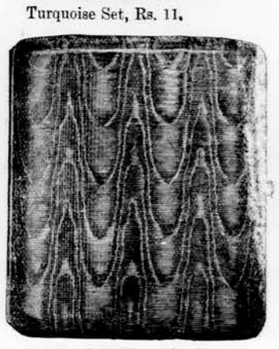
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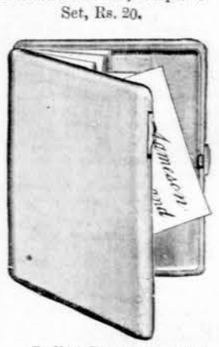
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